THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 220

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY TWOPENCE

Karelia Becomes Russified Due to Kremlin's Pressure; Russian Required Language

Original Plan of Finnish Socialist Homestead Annulled

Prisoners Imported

Majority Now Russian—Karelian Culture Slowly Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PETROZAVODSK, Karelia, U. S. S. R.—Modifications in the Kremlin's educational policy among national minorities are strikingly apparent in the Karelian Autonomous Republic, where changes applied last autumn aroused so much resistance that it became necessary to dismiss and send out of Karelia several of its principal officials, including Dr. Edward Guhling, president of the Republic since its foundation. Communists from Leningrad thoroughly "purged" and reorganized the Karelian Communist Party and the Government.

The Karelian Republic is a very small part of the Soviet Union, with only 400,000 inhabitants, but the educational policy being applied here is of wide importance, because it is being introduced into all "autonomous republics."

It Is "Russification"

The Monitor correspondent visited Kerelia to study at first hand the new policy and its application. Karelian officials, many of them recently appointed, received the correspondent cordially and frankly explained the new policy.

From this study, the conclusion is inevitable that Karelia, like other minority republics, is being slowly "Russified."

The process is being carried out much more intelligently and gradually than it was under the Tsars, but it is leading in the same direction. The application of the policy instituted in Karelia last autumn is bound to result in time in the creation of a population speaking Russian and sharing the common "Soviet culture" which rests upon a broad Russian base. The Communists describe this as "international education."

Founders Had Other Plans

The founders of the Karelian Republic had other ideas. Dr. Guhling, an ardent Finnish Socialist, and idealist, conceived of Karelia as a base for the creation of a "Finnish Socialist Fatherland," where Finns from all parts of the world might gather to revive and develop their own culture under a Socialist system He and his associates consistently pursued this aim from the time they founded the "Karelian commune" in 1920 until they were dismissed last autumn.

Dr. Guhling was not imprisoned or exiled, as was reported last year, but was sent to Moscow to work in an institute. But he no longer has any connection with the Republic he founded.

When the Karelian Republic was organized, its population was predominantly of Finnish race and language. Tsarist regimes had only partially succeeded in "Russifying" the native Karels, whose race and original language were Finnish. Karels had developed a dialect combining Finnish and Russian; in the south the dialect was closer to the Russian and in the north to the Finnish. Dr. Guhling and his associates as-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

By a Staff Artist

Karelia Goes Red

The Moscow Government Is Using Every Means in Its Power to Line Up 400,000 Karelians as Autonomous Integers

Australia Weighs Move to Renew Ottawa Accords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Increasing talk of renewals of the Ottawa trade agreements of 1932 finds some criticism here of specific features affecting Australia, but general support for renewal.

Interest is active in the subject. Some concern is felt lest the old agreements expire or revision be initiated before Australia has had a chance to reconsider the entire question of its trade relations with the Empire.

Such apprehension was recently expressed here by A. W. Relph, president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, who called attention to the appointment in England by the association of British Chamber of Commence of a special committee to study the trade agreements and report to the British Government.

The British committee considered that the underlying basis of economic co-operation between the parts of the Empire which was accepted at Ottawa, should receive wholehearted support, Mr. Relph explained.

Governments Differ

Objections had been raised, he went on, to the Australian Tariff Board's interpretation of Article 10 of the agreement with Australia. Under this, "reasonable opportunity to compete" was to be granted British manufacturers. Differences of opin-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Franco-Polish Military Talks Rouse Queries

Warsaw's Foreign Office Is Holding Aloof—Fosters Reich's Friendship

Alliances Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 13—Much speculation surrounds the arrival here yesterday of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the French General Staff, to take part in a series of conversations between the Polish and the French military staffs.

The Polish Foreign Office is deliberately holding aloof from the talks which began here today. It is understood that the reasons are partly personal, arising from the long-standing dispute between Joseph Beck, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in several Polish cabinets, and the French General Staff, and partly so as not to give any impression that Poland wants to bring its friendship with Germany to an end.

It is officially emphasized that General Gamelin has merely come for technical discussions arising from the fact that France and Poland are allies.

Talk of Big Loan

For instance, there used to be a French military mission here, but since the German-Polish treaty of friendship was signed it has been withdrawn. Now it is hoped it will be renewed.

The general public, however, insists on seeing much more in the visit. There is talk, for example, of a big loan to enable Poland to modernize its army equipment. But no doubt this will not be forthcoming unless France is completely satisfied as to the uses to which Polish arms would be put in the event of any future war.

Franco-Soviet Alliance

The present issues involve delicate discussions regarding the Franco-Soviet alliance. Poland, in particular, wants to know where she would stand if there were a war between Germany and the Soviet Union. Similarly, France wants to know how Russian troops would be able to help France in a war against Germany, seeing that Poland separates the two countries.

This raises a difficult problem for Poland because Poles generally are convinced that if Soviet troops entered the country, even if it was to help Poland, they would never go out again unless driven out.

Warm Welcome Given

Meanwhile, however, despite the Government's caution, there is no room for doubting the warmth of public opinion toward the French guests. Their arrival yesterday was the signal for a rousing welcome.

The unmistakable intention of Danzig National Socialists to work first for freedom from League control and then for incorporation in the German Reich is held largely responsible for the changed attitude.

Roosevelt Bans All New Taxes, Politics Hinted

Tax Revision Pledge Also Held Bid for Aid of Business

Leaders at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—No new taxes are needed in the United States.

That is the conclusion reached by the Administration financial leaders at a sudden conference with the President at the White House this morning, announced dramatically just before Mr. Roosevelt's departure for a three-day swing through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

Balanced Budget Eventually

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, has looked into the federal coffers and discovered opportunely, just before the presidential election, that increasing federal revenues will take care of the immediate expenses of the Government without any new taxes, and indeed, that they promise an eventually balanced budget.

As though this were not enough to make businessmen happy, Mr. Morgenthau proposes an even rosier plan, that the next session of Congress shall revise and modify old tax laws so as to remove inequities, abating or even modifying taxes which impose an undue hardship.

As to new taxes—business and the nation can wipe out this apprehension. There will be none.

Hint of Politics

Showing all the political deftness with which the New Deal leadership is a past master, Mr. Roosevelt summoned by telephone and telegraph yesterday Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate finance committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton, head of the House Ways and Means Committee, to this morning's conference.

While curiosity heightened among the press, no word was given out as to the purpose of the gathering except that something momentous was brewing. Mr. Harrison is engaged in a spirited and difficult contest for renomination in Mississippi, and his sudden call to the White House dramatically illustrates to the Democratic voters of his State the high esteem in which the Administration holds him. Furthermore, the conference was arranged so as to give the full measure of emphasis to the undoubtedly improved condition of federal revenues that has flowed from reviving business over the country and that plays its part in the election campaign.

Revenue Increasing

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Doughton were interviewed as they emerged from the White House. Mr. Morgenthau had communicated his views previously to the President, and his letter was thoughtfully mimeo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Great Britain Sets Egypt Free

Military Alliance with London Replaces

British Hold Suez

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—Britain today is welcoming the appearance of a new independent African state which is to come into being as a result of the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance announced from Alexandria last night whereby the "veiled" protectorate of many years is at last ended.

Success of the negotiations follows years of abortive discussion during which relations between the two countries instead of being exacerbated by failure have steadily improved. Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister who headed the Egyptian team both this time and in the London talks of 1930 said when efforts to find a solution broke down on that occasion that though Egypt had lost a treaty she had found a friend. It is as still firmer friends that the two countries will now stand shoulder to shoulder to face what may be difficult times in the eastern Mediterranean.

To Join League

First fruit of the new found Egyptian freedom is expected to be a request to join the League. It will be heartily backed by Britain. Later, Egypt proposes to call a conference of the capitulary powers to discuss abolition of the capitulations and temporary transfer of the duties of the consular courts to mixed courts.

The Egyptian Government is determined that the mixed courts shall also ultimately be brought under Egyptian control. But Britain refused to agree to unilateral denunciation of the existing arrangements as was originally proposed by the Egyptian delegation.

Nominally, of course, Egypt has been independent since Feb. 28, 1922. On that day, Great Britain made a unilateral declaration to the effect

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Keystone; Wide World; Acme

King Farouk
(Top) Uncrowned Sovereign of New Nation, Who Is Still in His Minority

Prince Mohamed Ali
(Below) Member of Regency Council, Which Governs Until the King Reaches His Majority

Sir Miles Lampson
(Top) British High Commissioner in Egypt, Who Led British Delegation in Parleys

Mustapha Nahas Pasha
(Below) Prime Minister and Leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) Party, Who Led the Egyptian Delegation

Spanish Rebels Drive Against San Sebastian

Loyalists in Resort Town Order Evacuation of All Civilians

Militia Get Supplies

Expect Attack by Rebel Planes—Food Supply for Toledo Blocked

PARIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Government today barred recruiting in France for Spanish armies as the Quai d'Orsay, renewed its drive for a general European neutrality accord.

The Blum Government could not prevent individual volunteers from crossing the Spanish border, Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, said, but mass recruiting would not be permitted.

The decision followed directly consideration of questions propounded by Premier Mussolini of Italy on the proposed non-intervention agreement. Signor Mussolini specifically had brought up the question of recruiting and the collection of funds to help either side in the Spanish rebellion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 13—Evacuation of the civilian population of San Sebastian, famous resort town on the northern coast of Spain, has been decided upon in view of the menace of the rebel assault.

The Government militia are well prepared to meet this. It is understood that ammunition is being manufactured in the city and that supplies are also coming by sea.

The San Sebastian authorities specially ordered civilians to evacuate buildings in the neighborhood of objectives likely to be sought out by Gen Francisco Franco's bombing planes.

Will Intern Prisoners

In view of the "criminal activity of bombers attacking defenseless civilian quarters" it has been decided to intern prisoners in the buildings about to be evacuated. Water is rationed, also foodstuffs.

The Bishops of Vitoria and Pamplona have issued an appeal to the Basque Nationalists fighting with the Popular Front to lay down their arms. As Roman Catholics they cannot throw in their lot with Communists, the Bishops declare.

Toledo Guards Holding Out

Some reports here describe the plight of 400 women and children who took refuge three weeks ago in the Alcazar building at Toledo, about 25 miles from Madrid, where 1500 officers and civil guards are still holding out, although cut off entirely from the outside world and lacking foodstuffs.

Major Doval, whose energetic methods of repression became a by-word during the 1934 Asturias rebellion, has arrived at Valladolid to take command of the rebels. It is said that he was received with great enthusiasm.

End to Trade Barriers Seen As U. S.-Reich Accord Nears

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—An early lowering of trade barriers between the United States and Germany was forecast in reliable quarters today, following presentation by Ambassador Hans Luther of an important note on the subject to William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State.

The content of the note has not yet been revealed officially but it was learned authoritatively that it conveyed the German Government's agreement to discontinue wide subsidizing of exports to the United States. This practice impelled the United States more than a month ago to levy extra duties against German imports into this country.

End to Excess Taxes Seen

The German Government's action was expected in well-informed quarters here to result in a withdrawal of the treasury decree imposing the excess taxes in the form of "countervailing duties."

The German move, it was stated, would apply to all contracts for exports to the United States concluded since August 3.

Although the German Government's decision generally is expected by informed quarters here to remove such artificial obstacles to German-American trade, it was predicted nevertheless that an increase in commerce between the two countries might not result, due in large part to the scarcity of foreign exchange in Germany.

Henceforth, German purchases in the United States must be paid for in marks convertible into foreign exchange, whereas formerly through a system of export bounties paid to exporters, German industry was able to buy in the United States with so-called "aski" marks, which were not actually taken out of the country.

The reported German action toward discontinuing export subsidies was said to include prohibition of the use of such marks in the future.

'Go Clean' Drive Arouses Latvia Out of War Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—This country is "going clean."

President Ulmanis, speaking through the Housekeeping Department of the Chamber of Agriculture, declared recently that he intends Latvia to be a country of well-kept homes, well-regulated home life, and general order, and the idea appeals so strongly to the women of Latvia

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Local Relief Often Deficient

Men on Relief!
Tenth of Twelve Articles

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Federal Government must and shall quit the business of relief," said President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress in 1935. Then was outlined the plan for turning a larger part of the relief load back to the states.

That sentiment was quite generally applauded then and has been since. The return to local responsibility was the policy which many had been advocating even earlier and which clearly now is in line with the popular consensus, with only a difference of opinion as to method and degree.

Yet what has been the result of the policy, even so far as it has to this time been carried out? A realistic appraisal is worth-while to see how it is functioning and where it leads.

Such a study has been made by the American Public Welfare Association and summarized by Miss Catherine M. Dunn in a booklet, "What Price Local Poor Relief?"

Cutting the Slice Thin

In Indiana Miss Dunn found great importance attached to township lines. There are 1016 townships in the State and Indianapolis lies in parts of five. On one side of a street where the dividing line runs relief families may get milk while those on the other side do not. Those on one side may get "free" bread if they can walk or send someone two miles to the township trustee's office for it, while on the other side it is included in the food order. If a family has to move from one part of the city to another to get a house it can afford it is likely to find itself disqualified for a year till it can establish residence in the new township. It then faces the choice of a house but no food, or food but no house.

In a Pennsylvania county Miss Dunn found the county poor board chairman a well-known, local, political leader. His two paid investigators were political aides.

Politics before Relief

He said frankly the board had resources to accept the 250 "unemployables" being dropped by the county relief board, but did not intend to because politically he was pledged to low taxes. He would take those the local court ruled he had to take—and those he chose of the rest.

Incidentally, in this county the only "assistance" given is a $3-a-week grocery order for a family of whatever size or circumstances. Miss Dunn tells this story:

"An old couple were given an order on a store some distance from their home and where only canned goods could be purchased. When the man protested their need of fresh vegetables, some fruit, meat and especially milk, he was told that for 10 weeks his order must stay at that store for the grocery man had been promised the trade.

Another Pennsylvania board, she charges, had the policy of "appealing to the pride" of an old man and taunting him on being "done for"—the result always being that he vowed he could still do some kind of work.

Tricking of Old Men

That made him "employable," and no longer their responsibility. Similarly, a family would be dropped from the roll the day a child became 16 years old and therefore, in theory, employable. A Philadelphia board manager had a number of "stool pigeons," the best of whom was a neighborhood gossip, to check up on his clients.

The Allegheny County poor board, on the other hand, thought it politically expedient to take especially good care of 2500 or so "unemployables" outside the city of Pittsburgh. An investigator for that board, ac-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

New Japanese Thrust in China?

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (AP)—Reinforced Japanese troops, it was reported here yesterday, were poised for a fresh invasion of Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia—adding new tension to strained relations between Japan and China.

Although a spokesman for the Nippon soldiers at Tienstin denied contemplated participation in events in Inner Mongolia, vernacular newspapers here asserted two companies from Jehol, in Manchoukuo, had joined the Japanese forces at Dolonor.

Large numbers were concentrating at Shangtu, West Chahar, in preparation for a fresh invasion of the East Suiyuan Province, it was asserted here.

The Tienstin spokesman for the Japanese attributed the strife in Mongolia to banditry, admitted the situation was complicated, but asserted he was unaware whether two Japanese regiments had departed toward Changpei. The Japanese Manchoukuo military pact, he asserted, does not provide for military assistance beyond the Manchoukuo border.

Foreign observers, watching the clouds of dissension gather, believed serious action might result. Unless the Nanking (Central) Government is able by diplomatic means to prevent further asserted infringements of China's sovereignty by Japan, these observers agreed, armed conflict must sooner or later result. Activities of the Japanese army in North China and inner Mongolia were regarded as grave issues between the two countries.

Specific causes of disagreement between them, authoritative Chinese sources contended, are:

1. Asserted increase of Japanese troops in Peiping, Tienstin and elsewhere in North China. The Chinese estimate the total at 10,000—far in excess of the number contemplated by the Boxer Protocol of 1900 under which certain foreign powers were permitted to establish garrisons in North China.

2. Japan's alleged attempts to weaken authority of the Nanking Government by detaching from China proper provinces like Chahar, Hopei, Suiyuan, Shantung, Shansi, Fukien, and foster "autonomous" regimes under Japanese control.

(Nanking now is involved in civil war with Kwangsi Province in an effort to bring it under the Central Government.)

3. Japanese economic and political penetration of Inner Mongolia, where Japanese officers and government agents have been appointed as military or political advisers to the native Mongol government.

Other allegations advanced are that Japan constantly seeks special privileges in China to the detriment of other foreign governments, that the Nippon Empire fosters wholesale smuggling of its goods into North China, that Japan refuses to treat China as an equal in all dealings.

Army Drafts Plan To Deepen Harbor Of New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Two new improvements for New York harbor, already known as the greatest in the world, are being considered by War Department engineers.

One proposal is to dredge out a 40-foot deep and 1000-foot wide channel in the East River all the way from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Long Island Sound.

The second project would widen and deepen the Hudson River channel so as to facilitate the docking of such ships as the Normandie and the Queen Mary.

Congressional approval will be necessary before either of the two projects can be started. The first would cost something over $30,000,000; the latter about $2,500,000.

In anticipation of the deepened East River channel, army engineers recently asked the New York City Tunnel Authority to sink the Queens-Midtown tunnel three feet deeper under the East River than they had originally planned.

If approved by Congress, these two new channel projects will become part of a long series of improvements by the Federal Government that have transformed a harbor with a natural depth of only about 20 feet into one of the busiest in the world.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Aug. 13

Spain—Loyalists Forecast Quick Victory

The Spanish Government proclaims that the Fascist revolt may be suppressed at any moment. Counteroffensives in the south and north, yielding the Loyalist troops several rebel strongholds, appear to be the basis for these optimistic predictions. But achievement by the rebels of a junction of some of their northern and southern forces at Badajoz suggests that the forecasts may be premature. Moreover, the rebels maintain their stubborn drive to take San Sebastian, the strategic city of the north.

Just the reverse of premature, however, are the Government orders ousting 42 generals of Fascist sympathies. In Barcelona, the purge took a virulent form in the execution of Gen. Manuel Goded and Gen. Alvaro Fernandez Burriel, rebel commanders.

Germany in the meantime is a major obstacle to the consummation of the proposed pact binding virtually all Europe to nonintervention in Spain. Germany withholds formal acceptance of the pact, due to altercations with Spain induced by the execution of four Germans, and other incidents. The return of all Reich airplanes seized in Spain has, perhaps, smoothed the way to German co-operation.

U. S.—Bars Meddling With Spain

The Administration strikes two strong blows for neutrality.

Recurrent agitation that America maintain a naval patrol in European waters is turned back, empty-handed. Projection of a naval fleet into Europe's stormy sea lanes, struck sober men, eager to keep America out of war, as casting for trouble with the best possible kind of bait.

Aviation company spokesmen come to the State Department seeking to learn the Government's attitude toward filling of Spanish orders for airplanes. The Government asked the companies to refrain. The Government thus directs a moral appeal that traders sacrifice business rather than risk entanglements in the Spanish turmoil. That the companies solicited Government opinion augurs well.

Egypt—England Gets an Ally

Egypt walks alone.

A British-Egyptian treaty has been concluded. Egypt becomes an independent African nation. Great Britain retains certain concessions that permit it to protect the Suez Canal. But the "veiled protectorate" whereby British troops controlled Egypt's internal life is at an end. Membership in the League of Nations may well represent Egypt's first steps alone. William Gladstone long ago said British colonial holdings were like fruit that ripened and dropped from the branches of the British Empire. Britain converts a protectorate into an ally with excellent grace.

Egyptian nationalists, and all Egypt is nationalist now, cheer the end of a long struggle. Since 1882 the British military has occupied Egypt, from 1882 to 1914 Egypt was a pawn on the international chessboard. In 1914 Britain established a protectorate. By 1922 nationalism in Egypt won a constitution. A few years ago the constitution was suspended and Egyptian nationalism fought its fight over again. Egyptian resistance to British control, timed last spring to the British-Italian crisis, precipitated negotiations, which fructify in today's constructive news.

Europe—Germany Forms Major Problem

The crisis of the Spanish civil war does not entirely absorb diplomats who are still attentive to what remains Europe's major problem. The problem:

How to obtain acceptable assurances that Germany will undertake no violent expansion in Europe, or to organize Europe safely against that expansion if assurances cannot be obtained.

The visit of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the French General Staff, to Poland is seen as part of a drawing together of France and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Spanish Loyalists Open Land and Air Attack To Crush Rebellion

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Aug. 13—The Socialist-Communist Government of Spain predicted today the virtual collapse of the military-rightist revolt within a short time.

Coincident with the forecast came opinions of impartial observers who saw indications of a long stalemate with both sides taking time to strengthen their positions.

Government military leaders declared they were "awaiting at any time important news" from their forces in the field against the Fascist rebels.

The War Ministry announced capture of four small towns in Cordoba Province—Deifontes, Calahorra, De Lancerra and Aguacil.

A decree signed at Madrid dismissed Maj. Ramon Franco from the Spanish diplomatic service. Major Franco, a transatlantic flier, was formerly air attaché at the Spanish Embassy in Washington and is a brother of Gen. Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief of the rebels.

Drive on in Three Sectors

Government land and air forces today launched a three-pointed military drive against Fascist rebels in northern and southwestern sectors.

Strong detachments of Government militia massed near San Sebastian to oppose vigorously a rebel advance on the northern coastal city as Fascist camps were reported established 12 miles from its gates.

Westward along the northern frontier powerful groups of Asturian miners, armed with dynamite, laid new siege to the rebel-dominated capital of Oviedo Province.

Air Bombardment Ordered

Fresh orders for renewed bombardment of insurgent positions in the southwest, in Badajoz and Caceres Provinces, went out to the government air forces from the War Ministry.

(Advices from the Portuguese frontier town of Caia declared Badajoz was remaining loyal to the Madrid Government despite repeated bombardments by rebel aircraft and internal revolts.

(A captain, two lieutenants and 12 men who had joined the rebellion

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

When Some Folks Go to Hire a Hall They Hire a Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—If you alight from a train in the nation's capital on the evening of Sept. 10, you will see a strange sight.

The vast waiting room of the Union Station on that evening will be the scene of a banquet for delegates to the third World Power Conference. Approximately 3000 diners are expected.

The committee in charge, after searching the city for a hotel or hall that could accommodate such an assemblage, negotiated with the Union Terminal Company for the use of the station.

The main waiting room will be closed to passengers for eight to ten hours on the day of the banquet, but railroad traffic will not be interrupted.

The benches will be moved out into the concourse, partitions erected to form a great banquet hall, adorned with pictures of some of the great physical scientists whose contributions have made possible the present power age.

A New York hotel will do the catering for the dinner. Special equipment will be installed to overcome any acoustical defects in the station.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 13, 1936

Weekly Latin-American Article	4
Shortwave Radio	4
German Translation	5
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	7
Learning to Wait [With German Translation]	
Financial Page	8-9
Sports Page	10
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Co-operation Replaces Egoism In Japan's Rural Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng., Aug 13—How the new education movement in Japan is helping the distressed Japanese countryside was described here yesterday by Prof. U. Akai at the seventh World Conference of the New Education Fellowship.

Professor Akai related how Japanese teachers are gathering educational material from the children's daily life and are trying to make them understand why they are impoverished and how they can improve their lot.

"Whole Village Schools"

Gradually this direct method has been extended to include adult education, too. In some villages, all the villagers have rejoined their schools, which are now known as "whole village schools."

Together they investigate such thoroughly practical questions as personal debts, incomes, cost of living and labor problems. From time to time the students hold joint conferences at which they seek the advice of their teachers and of technical experts.

By such practical and co-operative methods, Professor Akai said, they are trying hard to improve their conditions. As a result, he claimed, "it has become evident that an isolated, self-supporting way of life is not a desideratum for farmers living in such a small land as Japan, and that it is imperative for them to have co-operative societies for their mutual dependency."

In the speaker's opinion, the new education has revealed that "school education has unduly encouraged the spirit of competition and that it often fostered an egoistic spirit, both of which are detrimental to the development of an organized society today. What is most important for school education, is, therefore, to give the children sound training in co-operation and mutual aid, and foster the spirit of solidarity in them."

The new education movement in Japan began during the World War. Trends toward it were already noticeable during the Meiji era, when the social demand was for political knowledge and industrial technique "to be imparted to the students as quickly as possible."

Demand for Freedom

During the World War, Japan's capital resources witnessed an enormous expansion. While individual freedom increased in every walk of life, there was a loud cry for universal suffrage. At the same time, there was a demand for more individual freedom in education.

First, there was the advocacy of "free composition" and "free drawing." That was followed by self-government in many schools. These new developments were labeled "free education." They roused strong opposition from the more conservative teachers, but the new movement steadily grew in strength and many private schools were founded with the "new education" as their ideal.

Swarmed Into Towns

With the end of the World War, Japan's industrial production experienced a serious contraction. The slump followed and capitalists and laborers were alike impoverished.

A vast number of people who had swarmed into the towns during the prosperity years were now forced back to their native villages.

Rural life became as hard as town life. Freedom was no longer the first consideration of the people. What was now direly needed by them was food and work.

Today, Professor Akai sees the new education movement in Japan in its second stage, in which it is going to help the Japanese countryside to rise to a new level of well-being.

$8.85 In the Greenwich, Coward again combines their famed ideas for foot comfort with up-to-the-minute style touches—you'll love the way we use lizard to trim this one-strap pump in the black or blue kid fall version, $8.85.

there's a new pulse of fashion in
COWARD shoes

Empire State Bldg. (20 W. 34)
270 Greenwich Street
37 West 47th Street
Fulton & Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn

30 West Street, Boston

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Australia

Tasmania

Hobart—Second Fridays, 10:05 p. m., 7.HO, 890kc.

What's in a Name? Ask Natural Scientists

Not only does the lingo of scientific jargon amaze the common run of men but it sometimes dazes the scholars themselves—a fly is an animal, they explain, and so is a cat, but a fly is not a mammal and a cat is.

Private Languages Of Industry

Sixth of Eight Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Why doesn't the "absent-minded professor" simply say what he means?

Instead of talking about the "negative coefficient of thermal expansion," why doesn't he say a thing grows smaller when it becomes hotter?

For technical language is sheer gibberish to most folks. To the director of brass polishing on a naval vessel's veranda, or to a young woman piloting a typewriter through the day's dictation, the jargon of natural science appears not only complex, but unnecessary. They can't understand why the zoologist uses such a forbidding term as "entepicondylar foramen" when he's talking about a tiny hole in the forearm of certain mammals. For that matter, why use the word "mammal" when talking about cats and shrews? Isn't "animal" good enough?

But a Fly Is No Mammal

Actually, it isn't. It doesn't convey exactly the meaning the scientist wants to impart. True, the cat and shrew are both mammals and animals, but the former classification is the more exact. Flies and sea urchins are animals too, but they are by no means, mammals.

Essentially, this is the fundamental reason behind what the common man has come to label "technical jargon." It may be "all Greek" to him, but in scientific and engineering circles it is common language. As a matter of fact, most of the terminology used by scientists is derived from either Greek or Latin, and that is likewise true for most words in any romance language. The difference is purely one of familiarity or usage.

Technical talk enables the botanists, for instance, to gather once a year in international conclave and discuss new discoveries.

An American rises and produces a dried-up, mounted plant which he tells the German, Japanese, Italian and Russian delegates, is "Solidago bicolor, having bracts of the much-imbricated involucre with abruptly spreading herbaceous tips, achenes glabrous or rarely a little setulose, inflorescence tending to thyrsoid, and peduncles pubescent."

No matter what the nationality of the botanist, he knows what plant is under discussion and places it from descriptive words to be the silvery golden-rod of eastern American roadsides, having stems with soft hairs, blossoms that are closely packed and firm, and tiny, hard, one-celled seeds, ordinarily smooth, but sometimes bearing bristles.

Without a common language, the foregoing paragraph would have had to be translated into a dozen or more tongues before the group could learn what the speaker was talking about. A single visit to a congress of this sort is sufficient to impress upon the layman, how utterly inadequate is the old-fashioned definition of a botanist as "a queer chap who runs around the meadows with a butterfly net in one hand and a geologist's hammer in the other."

Nothing New Under the Sun

Yet whatever claim modern research may put forth for honors in stimulating a high standard of living, production of scientific language can hardly be considered the invention of this age. It has been developing many centuries.

The beginning came when Aristotle's curiosity laid foundation stones in six main divisions of science, followed by researchists who for generations following the dark ages, preserved their discoveries for posterity, and saved themselves from noose and stake by talk which they alone could understand.

Had Galileo a smaller grandstand to play to, or had he been a bit more "technical" over his backing of the Copernican theory that the planets revolve around the sun, he might not have spent so many months in dungeons. Only a learned few would have known that his teachings were contrary to the current doctrine.

And here is a hint for the modern parent. Instead of holding a family spelling bee the next time there's "c-a-n-d-y" around, that "b-a-b-y" can't have, or when you want to plan an evening's excursion to the "m-o-v-i-e-s," get technical. Borrow a few "scientific" terms.

Announce that you have brought home "two and a half kilograms of the confectioner's best cacao sucrose," and after the evening meal, a "dissociation with local environment will be followed by a transitory mental absorption in neoteric flicker artistry, as projected from 35 millimeter cellulose acetate images."

The charge of professorial forgetfulness is often a just one, but it is brought about in some parts of the world by the relative scarcity of companions highly trained in research.

In fact, so rare are persons interested in the philosophical intricacies of higher mathematics, for example, that a certain well-known member of the National Academy of Sciences, one who writes such papers as "The Logical Definitions of Non-Singular Matric Polynominals," actually forgot his dinner one day when he found someone to talk to.

He left his office in Cambridge, Mass., bound for a cafeteria. En route he stopped for a 10-minute talk with an advanced student. When the conference ended, he hurriedly deduced aloud, "Now where was I going? Oh, it must have been to lunch. But I see I'm headed toward the office and it's one o'clock, so I must have had my lunch." Whereupon he repocketed his watch and strode back to work.

Yet, professors themselves often have little patience with the technical jargon of departments other than their own. One of the pet remarks of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, when in a gathering of scientific men, is, "I fail to derive any special stimulation from discourses on the 'Antennae of Paleozoic Cockroaches.'" His field of joy is the critical examination of events in political economics.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where engineers are reared to the tune of "Volumetric Quantitative Reactions with Gram Equivalents," and receive their weaning on cyclotrimethylenetrinitranine, even a stamp collector becomes a philatelic engineer, and the barber a doctor of masculine tonsorial precision.

Yet here are the views of M. I. T. toward other sciences and correlated shop talk. They were expressed in the Technology Review (in fun, of course, for these days it's a mark of ignorance to ridicule scientific terminology):

Page Gertrude Stein

"'Octoploidy and Diploidy in Miastor Americana' — This, dear reader, was the luscious title of a paper presented at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Scientists it seems, are prone to current preoccupation with biography and the intimate details of private lives. They spoke, for instance, on:

"(a) Views of the Home Life of the Atlantic Murre.

"(b) Six Years Records on the Singing of One Song Sparrow.

"(c) Life History of Polygonum Coccineum in Iowa.

"(d) Chief Day - Bway - Wain-Dung's Parchment with his Interpretation of the Glyphs-Thereon.

"Somehow we feel sorry for that sparrow, not to mention Poly of Iowa. No one, not even the Atlantic murre has any privacy any more. Other titles that made us want to read the papers they capped were like the one on 'Meteorology and Climatology in a Teacher's College.' We have always wondered about temperature in a teacher's college."

Scientific names are the favorite target of those who accuse the botanist or zoologist of verbiage too complex for common understanding. Yet who hasn't had an experience like the fisherman who wanted to initiate an acquaintance into using Dobsons for bait. He couldn't seem to convey any idea of the sort of insect he meant.

He tried crawler, which is the name westerners use; arnly, a title popular in the South; hellgrammite, highly favored in New England; and hell-diver, the common Canadian name. Finally it dawned on the listener:

"Oh, you mean 'conniption bugs'! I've used them for years."

What's In a Name?

There's nothing mysterious about such names. In so far as possible they mean something. Ricinus communus, for instance, the castor bean with the mottled back which makes it look like a beetle, got its name from the Latin "ricinus" which means a bug or tick, and "communis" or common. Similarly, Quercus rubra is the red oak; Picea rubra, the red spruce; Bromus secalinus, the cheat grass or brome grass; and celerio lineata, the striped sphinx moth.

Of course, like everything else, Latin names can be carried too far. It's use by a fish market advertising specials on mackerel, haddock and filet of sole, for instance, would hardly do. One couldn't expect the homewife to think in terms of Scomber scomber Melanogrammus aeglefinus and Aolea vulgaris, even if the prices were bargains.

Astronomers, as might be expected, find no difficulty in soaring above the clouds in language. An accounting of our expanding universe, explaining the speed with which stars in outer space are traveling away from us, was first introduced by the Dutch astronomer G. H. J. E. Lemaitre.

His paper, saying the same thing, bore the imposing title, "A Homogeneous Universe of Constant Mass and Increasing Radius Accounting for the Radial Velocities of Extragalactic Nebulae."

But of all sciences having special languages, astronomy seems to have the best natured spokesmen. When an article about planetary nebulae comes out "sanitary nebulae," or radial velocities degenerate to "radio philosophies," no matter how much the interviewed researchist wants to tear his hair, he goes on patiently explaining that the "central destiny" of a star is not its central density and that "spiritual admiration" is not the same as spherical aberration.

But the scientist, out of whose laboratory has come so many contributions to better living, the radio, oil furnace, steel and countless other things, now stands a chance of grafting his terminology on the main stem of ordinary language.

Just Getting Used to It

So smoothly is this accomplished in many instances that the public is hardly conscious of accepting highly technical language for its everyday conversation.

There was a time when only a chosen few were initiated into the meaning of automobile, telephone, static, thermometer, aluminum, electron, rayon, airplane, pasteurized, electricity, nitroglycerine, petroleum, nitrogen, and countless other so-called "pedantic polysyllables."

Among the newer scientific terms which promise to be as acceptable tomorrow are: plastics, radio power transmission, paradichlorbenzene, isoprene, synthetic foods and rocketeering. Soy beans already contribute spare parts to the automobile industry, there is probably no better moth protection than paradichlorbenzene crystals, isoprene will be the basis of good artificial rubber, rocket planes soaring through the stratosphere are not too far distant, and chemistry still promises to complement farm products with synthetic food tablets.

To list even the most frequently used terms of various sciences, or to give their favorite symbols, the "shorthand" of research, would be like boiling down Webster's International Dictionary for nursery use—producing something of little value to anyone.

Yet here are a few of the scientific terms more often in the news today than most:

Atom, and associated divisions—Until recently the atom was believed composed of tiny particles of positive and negative electricity called, respectively, *protons* and *electrons*. These were the "building blocks" of matter. Now have been added *neutron*—electrically neutral, composed of a proton and an electron closely bound together as a sort of "collapsed hydrogen atom"; the *positron* or positive electron and, lastly, the *neutrino*—a neutral particle about 1850 times lighter than the neutron.

Molecules—Clusters formed by the chemical union of atoms. The term is taken from the Latin meaning "a little mass." A molecule is the smallest particle of matter existing in the free state. There are more molecules in a glass of water than there are grains of sand in the world.

Radio-activity—A property exhibited by certain rocks in which energy is radiated and matter changed from one element to another. It is unaffected by the chemical combinations in which the atom exists.

Nebulae—Faint, cloudlike masses of gaseous matter, some luminous, some dark, situated far outside the solar system at the distances of stars.

Stars—Celestial bodies, or suns, shining by their own light.

Asteroids—Minor planets or planetoids circling the sun generally between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Constellations—Arbitrary groupings of stars or imaginary outlines of mythological personages or animals having a fancied correspondence to the configuration of the stars.

Galaxies—Irregular in form, stretch across the sky, as does our own Milky Way, in a faintly luminous belt of stars mostly indistinguishable to the naked eye.

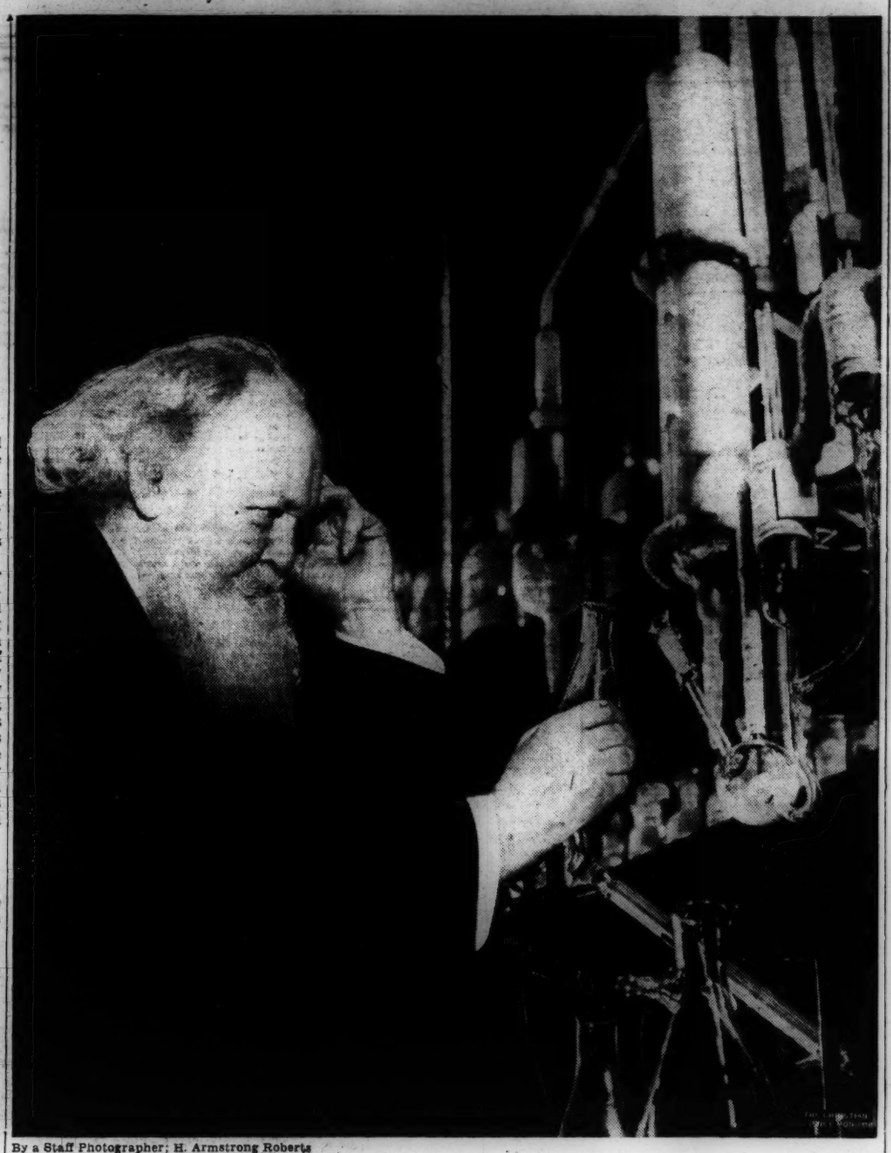
Troposphere — Tropopause — stratosphere — ionosphere — constitute the "layers" of the atmosphere from the ground upward toward outer space.

Spectrum—An image formed when a beam of light or radiant energy is subjected to dispersion so that its rays are arranged in a series in the order of their wavelengths—as sunlight through a prism to form the "rainbow."

Ozone — A very chemically active form of oxygen present in small quantity in the atmosphere.

Isotopes—Two or more substances having the same atomic number but different atomic sizes (weights) yet occupying the same place in the periodic table of chemical elements. About 250 isotopes have been discovered.

Deuterium—An isotope of hydrogen of Mass 2. In other words, it is "heavy hydrogen."



By a Staff Photographer; H. Armstrong Roberts

Is He Producing Copper Ferrocyanide for Experiments in Osmosis?

Karelia Becomes Russified Due to Kremlin's Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

pired to restore to Karels their original language and culture.

This aspiration was first weakened several years ago, when Moscow compelled the Karelian Republic to absorb two large Russian-speaking districts, one in the south and one in the north. At the same time, the Kremlin began to send into Karelia thousands of Russian prisoners, political and otherwise, to work at forced labor in lumber camps and on the Baltic-White Sea canal. The proportion of the Russian population thus rose rapidly.

Today, as a result of these policies, 53 per cent of the population are Russian, 40 per cent are Karels, and the rest Finns and other nationalities. In the capital city, Petrozavodsk, 43,000 of the 56,000 inhabitants are Russian. Having thus obtained a Russian majority in Karelia, the Communists were prepared to introduce their new educational policy last autumn.

The Soviet constitution assures all minority groups the right to education in their own language, and schools have been set up both in native languages and Russian. In Karelia, Dr. Guhling's administration assumed that Karels, being Finnish, should study Russian only incidentally, if at all. This conception was repudiated last autumn.

The study of Russian, as well as Finnish, is now compulsory in all Karelian schools. The so-called Finnish and Russian schools have become very similar. The children are taught in their own languages only for the first year; after that, instruction is in both languages.

Karelian officials explained that the new system is more efficient. Under the previous regime, Finnish-speaking students often completed higher schools with no knowledge of Russian. They were equipped for work or higher study in Karelia but nowhere else. Ambitious young people were handicapped, the officials declared; they were cut off from promotion outside of Karelia.

But Dr. Guhling's dream of a "Finnish Socialist Fatherland" is evaporating. Karelia is rapidly becoming more Russian than Finnish. Finnish-speaking children, under the new educational system, are certain to become less interested in Finnish. Many Karels already are attending the so-called Russian schools, where more emphasis is given to Russian than in the Finnish schools.

This "international educational education" of the Communists obviously implies the gradual introduction of a universal language throughout the Soviet Union, and that language will be Russian.

Airplanes Sent to Spain Arouse British Concern For Neutrality Accord

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A half dozen airplanes reported to be destined for belligerents in Spain roared southward from British airports today while His Majesty's Government expressed fears that the proposed general European neutrality accord might never be put into effect.

Four British planes took off from Heston Airport, two described by field officials as bound for delivery to Madrid's Socialist Government, and two for rebel headquarters at Burgos, Spain.

At the same time, two Dutch airplanes from Amsterdam left Croydon Airport with British pilots at the controls en route to Lisbon, Portugal. It was reported their eventual destination was Spanish rebel headquarters at Burgos.

Backs Neutrality Pact

Strongly backing the French-proposed general neutrality accord in Europe to apply to the Spanish civil war, Great Britain nevertheless has insisted the Government had no power to halt transactions involving commercial airplanes.

Downing Street feared a hitch in the negotiations for the accord, and its apprehension was aggravated by unconfirmed reports that German and Italian as well as French airplanes had been delivered to the rebel forces.

Reached Spanish Morocco

(More or less nebulous and unconfirmed reports have circulated for more than two weeks that both German and Italian airplanes, 21 machines in all, set out for Spanish Morocco and 18 successfully negotiated the trip.

(This, however, constituted the only shipment of machines actually known to have reached the rebels from the outside. A large shipment of German machines was reported last week en route by boat to the insurgents. French airplanes figuring in dispatches since the start of the civil war appeared to have been destined for Government instead of rebel hands.)

But Are They Transparent?

Glass bricks are used in an engineering shop under construction on the University of Kentucky campus.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. I copy and work them in a note-book for future supply, when initiating others into the art of ciphering.
2. Boat, Boot, Soot, Shot, Shop, Ship.
3. His speed against the current is his normal speed minus the speed of the current; with the current it is his normal speed plus the speed of the current. Algebraically we find that his speed is 1 1-3 miles an hour (speed of current is two-thirds miles an hour) and that it will, therefore, take him 1½ hours to swim two miles in still water.
4. Stale, Least, Slate, Steal, Tales.
5. E's E. (Easy.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

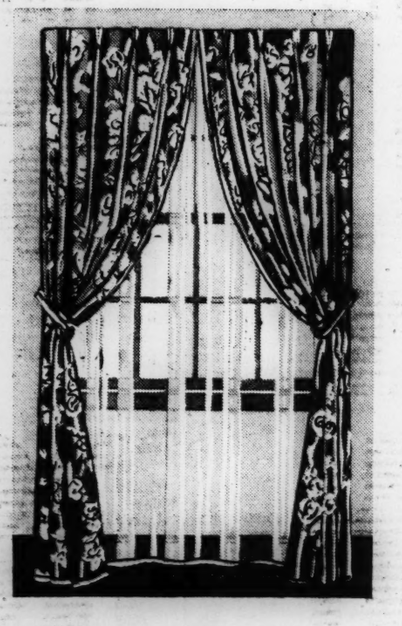
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

Special Feature of the New York and Philadelphia Stores . . .



English "Bouquet" Chintz Draperies

exclusive with Wanamaker's 4.95 pr.

Copied exclusively for us, from a beautiful old hand-blocked design. Plum, ivory, green, royal blue, gold, red, or brown. The draperies are pinch-pleated and lined. Matching spreads also 4.95.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled

Philadelphia — 13th and Market Streets
New York — Broadway, 8th to 10th Streets

NEW YORK

We Invite Monitor Readers from all parts of the world to our spacious

Beauty Salon

Where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails.

We Specialize in Individual

Bobbing and Setting

for the discriminating madams and mademoiselle.

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
607 Fifth Ave VO. 5-3282

Olmstead presents new Summer Foundations by GOSSARD

stressing the built-up shoulder and strong control, plus lightweight comfort. Priced from

$5

Fitted by Olmstead's experts.

Olmstead Corset Shop
2d Floor, 381 5th Ave. 38th-36th ASh. 4-6642
Mail Orders Filled
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Final Sale

Women's White and White Combination Shoes Reduced to

$6.85

Formerly Priced to $11.50

Martin & Martin
3 and 5 WEST 50TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Colonial Printing Co.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS

Church Printing a Specialty

Tel. Cathedral 8-5012
2867 Broadway at W. 111th St.

BRONX

Edith P. Bush

Phone RAymond 9-3800

Featuring "Lily of France"

A beautiful corset to make women more beautiful.

119 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.

Rediforme
STROLLER

Easy — gliding — streamline broad strap. Glove tread, aero buoyant. Rich soft plum brown suede, tan calfskin—

$8

Style 246

New York, 38 W. 36 St.
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Avenue
Fordham, 2532 Grand Concourse. New Rochelle, 548 North. East Orange, 29 Washington Place

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates

$2.00 up, Daily
$9.00 up, Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street

New 600-Room Hotel
The Pierrepont
Pierrepont at Hicks St
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

WANTED

• DIAMONDS
• OLD GOLD
• JEWELRY
• SILVER
• PLATINUM
• DENTAL GOLD

In Any Condition
We Pay Highest Market Prices
Mail Orders Accepted

International Diamond Appraising Co.
562 5th Ave., Ent. 46th St., N. Y. C.
Third Floor Phone Bryant 9-3212
Established 24 Years

August Sale of Fashionable Furs

Advance fur fashions so specially priced that many of the coats cannot be reordered at present Sale prices. Lord & Taylor quality.

Furs, Third Floor

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, New York City

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Poland, who seek protection against the Reich. Possibility of a French loan to Poland for Polish military expenditures is talked of as the Poles grow unquiet over Germany's expanding army. Thus some nations already organize their defenses.

Britain, however, still waits, as it has for months, for a German reply to its Locarno questionnaire, the most important question being: What are your plans in eastern Europe?

The powers look toward the fall meeting of the Locarno signatories, when it is believed that Germany must either assure the Continent of its peaceful intentions or face a continent organized against it.

The outcome of the Spanish civil war may determine whether the dictatorships or the democracies control the balance of power. The apprehension is that the failure of collective action in the Ethiopian affair has allowed two nearly equal rival camps to arise, wiping out the concept of any collective group wielding the preponderance of power.

Farm—Crop Balance Planned

The American public, amid its lean 1936 harvest hears much talk of agricultural planning. H. R. Tolley, National AAA Administrator, speaking in Kearney, Neb., declares the 1934 and 1936 droughts may teach American farmers to plan for the future. Talk of agricultural planning brings Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's "ever normal grainery" sharply to the fore.

This scheme depended on control of crop production, and was aimed at storing surpluses from abundant years for use in lean years. The court invalidation of crop control destroyed the basis of the plan. There is now much study of a crop insurance program, whereby farmers contribute premiums from their harvests to a general pool. From this general pool would be drawn wheat and corn when drought shrunk the harvest.

A. F. of L.—Stays Independent in Politics

The American Federation of Labor's 1936 charade is that of "standing pat." William Green, the Federation president, announces that his organization will follow the dictum of Samuel Gompers, uttered decades ago to vote for its friends and against its enemies. No political party, no independent labor candidate, despite efforts of state bodies to put labor tickets into the field and rumblings of a possible Labor Party in 1940.

Unbudging, the Federation sticks to its guns on two notable occasions. John L. Lewis, now suspended for leading an insurgent industrial union drive, says they are blunderbusses and flintlocks, these Federation guns. But the Federation has clung both to its craft unions and its theory of political action through the accepted parties. Say critics of the Federation:

"Time marches by."

Politics—Union Party Cohesion Slackens

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith three weeks ago stood on a platform, arms about each other's necks, and pledged that this triune would barnstorm the nation working for the election of Representative William Lemke, presidential candidate on the Union Party ticket. Eleven thousand Townsendites looked and cheered. Today the tableau of political harmony seems threatened. Walter D. Davis, the man in charge of arranging details for the National Union for Social Justice convention in Cleveland this week, asserts that Smith and Townsend would be barred from addressing the convention. Gilmour Young, Townsend secretary, declares such a "keep off the platform" order will destroy the united Lemke speaking campaign. The nation wonders if it is witnessing a major split among the Townsendites, the share-the-wealthers and the Social Justice advocates.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's announcement that Dr. Townsend would speak after the convention was over, may or may not appease the Townsend forces.

CAMP PEQUOT
ON GARDNER LAKE, COLCHESTER, CONN.
New · Distinctive · Unique

Spend your vacation in the Connecticut hills, six-hundred-acre tract, woods and trails—located on shore of beautiful Gardner Lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. Canoes, boats, tennis, baseball, horseback riding—entertainment and dancing. Capable social director and hostess. Excellent food and lots of it. $20 per week, no extras. Send for booklet. CAMP PEQUOT, Gardner Lake, R F D 4, Colchester Conn

NEW YORK Bound?
The WOODSTOCK
nationally famous
as a "good hotel" is just a step from the amusement center of New York...
TIMES SQUARE...just minutes from all places of interest.
★ Write for booklet "W." ★
ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
KNOTT MANAGEMENT
HOTEL WOODSTOCK
43rd ST., EAST of TIMES SQUARE, N.Y.

New York Producers Demand More for Milk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12—Threatened with a milk strike of major proportion, the New York State Milk Advisory Board was expected to authorize an increase on 1 cent a quart in the retail price at its meeting here today. The increase would serve to adjust prices for farmers who face higher feed costs as a result of dry weather.

Principal strike threats came from Stanley Piseck, who, as secretary, claimed to represent 45,000 farmer members of the Central New York Milk Producers Federation. Mr. Piseck, one of the leaders in the 1933 milk strike, stressed that as a result of short feed crops, dairymen would suffer severe hardships unless their returns were increased.

Progress Shown in Radio

Distance tuners-in once shouted with glee when a faraway American radiocaster was heard. Today there isn't much of a thrill unless it's South Africa or Australia.

Men On Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to Miss Dunn, apologized for not knowing more about her cases, said she had been busy electioneering for the director of the board, who was up for re-election.

About the time the WPA program was getting under way the American Association of Social Workers took a survey of the situation, asking as to the ability of the states to assume the "residual load." Ten of the 18 state relief administrators who replied declared their areas would not be able to carry this load and two others were doubtful.

States Set Up a Wail

The situation is exemplified by these individual reports:

Washington State—"There appear to be no additional state revenues for relief until after the Legislature meets in January, 1937. It is very doubtful whether another state bond issue could be floated. The counties in many cases cannot meet their mandatory expenses. If they could vote a bond issue most of them are in such financial condition that they could not sell their bonds."

City of Milwaukee, Wis.—"It is impossible to increase the tax on real property. Delinquency under the existing tax rate is already exceedingly high."

Texas—"The State is unable to increase its general relief appropriation without a constitutional amendment. That means a delay of practically two years."

In short, many areas, attempting to meet the demand, are confronted with the same limitations, legal and financial, that led to the inauguration of federal aid in 1933.

But the states are tackling the job. Some of them are doing more than that, they are undertaking to show that substantial economies can be made by local administration in the hands of those who know the recipients and have a sense of responsibility to their local taxpayers.

New Jersey has become a focal point in this experiment. Social workers have complained that, when the Federal Government turned responsibility back to the states, many states in turn took this example as ground for disclaiming any obligation and passing the burden on back to counties, cities and towns. The New Jersey Legislature did just that on April 15.

Early in June the research bureau of the Republican National Committee issued a survey report in which it pointed out what impressive reductions of case load and monthly cost had been made in 44 municipalities under this changed and localized regime.

Cutting Down in New Jersey

When the State Relief Administration ceased to function, these 44 cities and towns had 25,419 cases on relief, averaging family groups of three persons each. Six weeks later the number of cases had been reduced to 18,699. The cost of direct relief had been cut from $720,836 to $439,271. The reduction was credited to (a) elmination of chiselers, (b) transfers to WPA and local improvement projects, and (c) increased private employment, partly seasonal.

The most striking record appeared in the waterfront city of Hoboken. There a grizzled veteran overseer of the poor, Harry L. Barck, had come back into his own. From a roster of 2137 cases, Hoboken had instead a roll of 110, plus 250 applications awaiting investigation, and the outlay was reduced to one tenth.

"How did I do it? Why, I simply made them come in here and re-register," Mr. Barck told Russell B. Porter of the New York Times. "I applied principles I have followed for 40 years in the office of overseer of the poor.

" 'Where was your last job?' I asked them. When they told me, I said, 'All right, I'll check up with your former employer. Come back and I'll let you know.' A lot of them never came back.

Checking Up on Chiselers

"Those who weren't chiselers were people who could get along if they had to. They must have found enough work to keep themselves from starving or they'd be back here. A good many are foreigners who look on the government as a paternal institution. I'm in favor of giving the old American pioneer spirit a chance to assert itself, and it looks to me as if it were working now."

Mr. Barck sent out postcards to the names and addresses on the state relief roll, and between 300 and 400 were returned as "unknown at that address."

In that connection, though, it may be noted that the most needy of all relief cases may often be the transient or semi-transient that has no address to give. Withdrawal of the Federal Government has left the transient problem high and dry.

Methods Held Arbitrary

Moreover, returning to Hoboken, John F. O'Neil, Hudson County supervisor, charges that Mr. Barck's methods have been ruthless and arbitrary, and that much distress and trouble would have developed among the poor except that grocers, landlords, physicians and others have extended credit in hope the city will change its policy.

The WPA investigation division, in answer to the Republican summary, charged that "starvation and disease are stalking through many dilapidated homes in New Jersey as the result of the failure of the State to provide relief for the unemployables."

The case records cited were dotted with such reports as these (fictitious names being substituted):

"The Downing baby died two weeks ago from lack of milk."

"Mr. and Mrs. Esti, an aged Italian couple, are starving to death."

"Mr. Ratchezky, a plumber, with a wife and eight children, had received seven loaves of bread to feed the family for five days, but it went moldy before it could all be eaten."

Neighbors Helped

An aged and injured man said:

"I would have died if it hadn't been for my good neighbors."

A woman in Atlantic City says destination has reduced her to picking up food from dumps.

A mother and six young children were trying to live on $3 a week from the overseer of the poor. The mother had tears in her eyes as she talked to the interviewer. "I expect any day to be put out of my home because I can't pay the rent," she said.

The WPA report said generalizations were difficult to draw because under localized administration the variety of practices in different communities is so great.

"The 550 separate jurisdictions have adopted almost every conceivable system for distributing relief funds. The care which relief cases receive depends on the amount of funds available in the locality, the attitude of the community toward the relief problem, and the point of view of the local overseer."

Allen Keller, a writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, concluded that although some actual suffering had resulted from the transition, yet it was true that New Jersey had been relieved of supporting some 54,000 persons who were deadbeats, chiselers who had no right to relief.

Helen McCormick, Trenton welfare director, said:

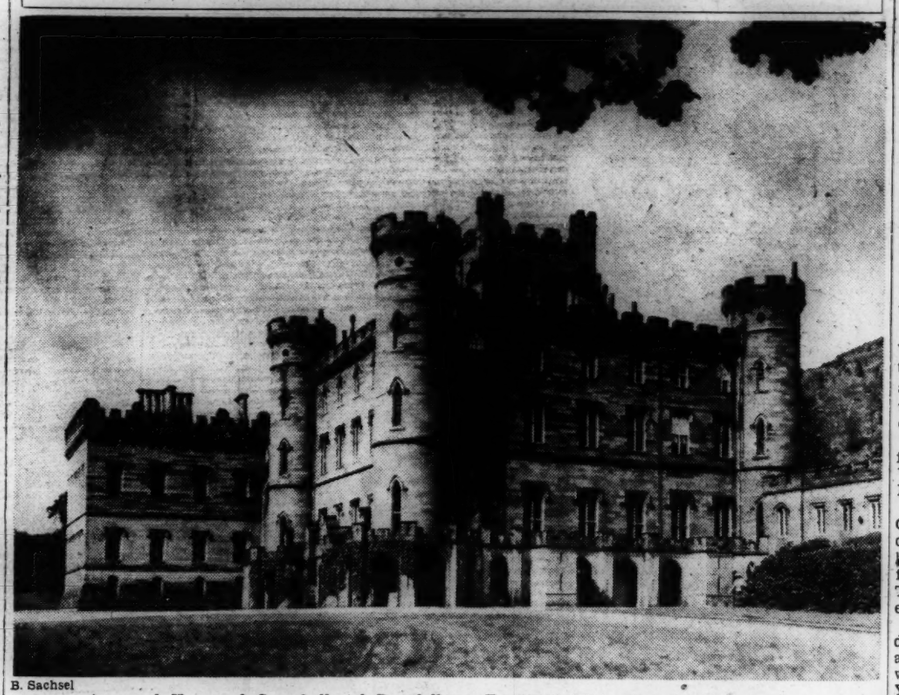
"The ERA made a fetish of relief, handing out money where it was not needed and building up huge overhead by useless 'social' work."

Doubtless the will and the judgment of a majority of Americans is in favor of local and state responsibility for relief so far as possible, as having advantages that cannot be otherwise obtained. But if so, that renewed responsibility calls upon local communities to broaden their horizons as to relief methods, liberalize their attitudes in many instances, and do a more intelligent, constructive, humanitarian job than they heretofore have done.

New Kind of Wallpaper

A feature of the recent wallpaper exhibition in New York City was a section showing designs for wallpaper in children's rooms made by children.

Ancient Scottish Castle Turned Into Modern Hotel



B. Sachsel

Ancestral Home of Campbells of Breadalbane Equipped With Up-to-Date Appliances

Castle's Deer Park Used as Golf Links For Hotel Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scot.—Taymouth Castle, ancestral home of the Campbells of Breadalbane since the days of Black Duncan in the sixteenth century, has recently been turned into a first-class hotel containing 70 bedrooms, at a cost of nearly £100,000.

The turreted castle has been equipped with the comforts afforded by modern invention, central heating, electric light and sanitation, without detracting from the historic character of the building.

Diners in a baronial banqueting hall, beneath the Gothic stained glass window, eat food grown in ancient walled gardens and modern hot houses near by, but cooked in the most up-to-date kitchens. Beneath the lofty, carved ceiling of the Banner Hall visitors dance to the strains of a modern orchestra.

The ancient deer park surrounding the castle and overlooking Loch Tay has been converted into an 18-hole golf course while guests may also indulge in other sports and walk in the grounds through which winds the River Tay.

The castle is jointly owned by the Provost of the neighborhood, Mr. P. Haggart, owner of the famous tweed mills at Aberfeldy and his co-director, Mr. J. Haggart. They bring all the traditions of Scottish hospitality into the management of their hotel.

Troops Called in Alabama

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—Threatened racial strife brought 100 state soldiers into Calhoun County today while a Negro accused of shooting three white possemen was held in jail in Birmingham for safe keeping. Two companies of national guardsmen were stationed at Jacksonville, 11 miles from here.

Warburg to Direct American Program For German Jewry

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Felix M. Warburg, New York banker and philanthropist, today was named chairman of the American division of the executive committee of the Council for German Jewry.

The world-wide body was organized last spring to co-ordinate efforts to expatriate 100,000 German Jews within four years.

Sir Herbert Samuel, the first British High Commissioner for Palestine, was designated chairman of the executive's British branch.

Members of the executive for America named were Paul Baerwald, chairman of the joint distribution committee; Charles Liebman, vice-president of the Refugee Economic Corporation; Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the administrative committee of the Zionist Organization of America; and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress.

Summer Resorts Compete

Provincetown, Mass., on the tip of Cape Cod, vies with Woodstock, N. Y., as the favorite summering place of Greenwich Village artists and writers.

Townsend Absorbs Branches Closed by His Discharges

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend's old-age pension organization, last night, expanded its national headquarters to absorb regional offices abolished in a personnel shakeup.

The move was reported by J. P. Charlevoix, assistant to Gilmour Young, national secretary, while one of the aides, Dr. Townsend discharged was accusing the doctor of "selling" the pension clubs "down the river to Coughlin and Lemke."

Mr. Charlevoix said in an interview that the shift in the organization would "give members better service" and "speed up" administration because local clubs would deal direct with the central office.

Regional headquarters eliminated from the setup had been in New York, Jacksonville, Fla., Chicago and Los Angeles.

To assume their functions, Mr. Charlevoix said the national headquarters on Michigan Avenue would lease part of the seventh and tenth floors of the building where the Townsendites now occupy the full eighth floor

Dismissal of two of the regional directors—J. B. Kiefer, of Chicago, and William Parker, of New York—was announced last night by Mr. Young. He gave "inefficiency" as the reason.

Removed at the same time was Dr. Clinton Wunder, an eastern leader of the pension movement. Mr. Young accused him of injecting "politics and political personalities" into his speeches.

Dr. Wunder replied from New York.

"I am fired," he said, "because I objected to Dr. Townsend and Gerald Smith (head of Huey Long's share-the-wealth group) doing the very thing they now accuse me of. They have sold the Townsend organization down the river to Coughlin (the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest) and Lemke (Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President.)"

Townsend Man Wins Nomination by 13 Votes

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12 (AP)—A margin of 13 votes brought victory today to Richard M. Atkinson, Nashville attorney, in his race for nomination to the congressional seat held by the late Speaker Joseph W. Byrns for almost three decades.

Mr. Atkinson, who had the support of the Townsend Plan organization, won the Democratic nomination from the Fifth Tennessee District in the August 6 primary. The official count was completed last night. It gave Mr. Atkinson 14,144 votes to 14,131 for Will T. Cheek.

Townsendite Says Farley Is Back of Receiverships

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13 (AP)—Raymond J. Jeffreys, member of the national advisory board of the Townsend old-age pensions movement, charged in a deposition hearing before Frank I. Hogan, notary, yesterday, that a receivership suit, brought by the Rev. Alfred J. Wright against several Townsend leaders, was inspired by the "Administration in general and Jim Farley in particular."

"I suspect," he said, "that Mr. Farley is personally interested in destroying the Townsend movement because Dr. Francis E. Townsend, its founder and national leader, has expressed himself against President Roosevelt."

Mr. Jeffreys testified it was his belief that "Mr. Wright is backed by Robert E. Clements, former national secretary of the organization, and Clements is backing Mr. Wright because the Administration is backing Clements."

The hearing was conducted by Attorney Charles H. Hubbell after George Kerr, Common Pleas Judge, had dismissed his request that Mr. Jeffreys be named a respondent in the Wright suit.

WPA Spends $46,829,906 On Projects in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13—Aubrey Williams, deputy Works Progress administrator, reported here that $46,829,906 from the 1935 emergency relief fund had been spent in Virginia as of the end of the fiscal year on June 30.

He said warrants had been approved for allocations by the President totaling $52,767,279, and that obligations, under the fund, in the State totaled $58,199,648.

FISH OR SEA FOOD
Need
LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

REDOUBLED

In New York stay at The Taft—because this great modern hotel doubles and redoubles the pleasure of your visit!
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO YOU THAT

MOBILGAS OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS

When one gasoline outsells all others in the U.S.A.—you know it must be more for the money. Your first tankful of Mobilgas *proves* that!

It's like finding a raise in your pay envelope—the extra miles you get from every tankful of Mobilgas...and it's like driving a new car again—to feel that flashing pickup and smoother, quieter power Mobilgas gives your engine!

Do this today: fill up with Mobilgas for more driving fun...and more miles for your money. Mobilgas is Socony's best—that says it! Stop at the sign of Friendly Service—your Socony dealer's sign. Standard Oil of New York, Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.

FOR "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS
SOCONY

That's the tire to get for
43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE
*Registered
at no extra cost above regular prices!

DOUBLE EAGLE AIRWHEEL* • G3 ALL-WEATHER • PATHFINDER • SPEEDWAY

PROVED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
G-3 is our biggest selling
BLUE RIBBON VALUE
Ace-high with its users on 3 counts:

1 GOODYEAR MARGIN OF SAFETY—CenterTraction for quickest stopping—lasts 43% longer.

2 EVERY PLY BLOWOUT PROTECTED by patented SUPERTWIST Cord, extra springy, extra enduring (ask us to demonstrate!)

3 LOWEST COST PER MILE SERVICE—proved on millions of cars—the safest and longest mileage tire at its price.

Do you know that you can buy *a real Goodyear* FOR AS LOW AS $4.95
Ask to see Goodyear Speedway—world's greatest low price tire

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR

to NEW YORK
EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL
RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . . LEADING THEATRES . . RESTAURANTS . . IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS
$2.50 DAILY PER ROOM
ROOM & BATH SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 West 49th St. NEW YORK

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
Boston

Sale!
Handkerchiefs
in gay prints
6 for $1
Usually 25c each
Also hand embroidered initial handkerchiefs—appliques in all white! A grand assortment at genuine savings!

Air Trips to Rio Arranged With 32-Passenger Planes; Seeing South America Urged

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Inter-American aerial service takes a new step forward. The first of a series of 16 air cruises from Miami to Rio de Janeiro and back is announced by the Pan American Airways for Aug. 16. Schedules call for 14 and 21-day trips. Flying boats similar to the one which blazed the way across the Pacific and accommodating 32 passengers will be flown. Actual flying time to Rio is announced as four days, as against 12 days now required by steamers.

To further an interest in the coming trips, the airways company has arranged for entertainment aboard the airships and for escorted sight-seeing tours during stops ashore. The "Clippers" will land at Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Para and Receife, Brazil, and Rio de Janeiro. Passengers will be flown over Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, British West Indies, British, French and Dutch Guiana, and over the great hump along the Brazilian coast.

The ever-increasing activities of the Pan American Airways have presumably been spurred by two causes: first, the rapidly developing good will between Latin and North America and its consequent inducement for travel; and second, the activities of European companies to establish services between South American nations and Europe.

Previous to 1928 attempts had been made to promote airline connections between countries across the Atlantic and those of Latin America. In 1928 a semi-airline service was placed upon a permanent basis by Germany and France. Mail was airlined along the east coast of South America and then carried across the South Atlantic by fast German steamships or by French naval cruisers.

To a degree, this service was satisfactory, but it did not measure up to airway possibilities. German and French engineers kept figuring and planning until out of their work came the building of airboats capable of flying above the ocean and linking together the Old and the New Worlds. Today, France relies upon fast airplanes, while Germany uses both planes and zeppelins.

But to get back to inter-American service.

Fast Freight

Says the Pan American Union at Washington: "Rapid transportation has solved vexing problems, answered urgent needs and brought pleasure to thousands of individuals. In the carrying of passengers—business men, tourists, scientists, government officials—all have found themselves and their activities benefited by swift air journeys.

"The mails have been speeded up to save time and money. In the more prosaic field of transporting freight, much has been accomplished, and the cargo borne is as interesting as it is varied. An important machine breaks down in a factory in Argentina, and a necessary part must be secured from the United States. A cablegram or a telephone call places the order; the part is shipped by air express; within a week it reaches Argentina and work at the factory is resumed."

And so the story goes until—what of the future?

Transportation by Contract

Practically all the leading American firms now route their sales representatives to Latin America by air and the saving in time has enabled many firms to dispatch important executives to the South American markets where heretofore the development was dependent upon individual salesmen. More than 50 of the largest commercial companies in the United States now contract for aerial transportation for their field forces a full year in advance. Some 75 per cent of the total traffic carried on the Pan American Airways lines is made up of "commercial travel."

While statistics set forth a remarkable progress, an important though not so readily appreciated phase of the development is the definite linking together of the American peoples. Greater ease of communication between distant areas bring closer cultural and economic ties, and with these ties is developed a more sympathetic understanding. The mails travel heavy these days; business increases through salesmen's personal contacts; salesmen's contacts increase the carrying of freight; one thing remains—greater tourist travel. To this end airway services are expectantly gazing.

Private Funds

By a seven-year record of sheer pioneering the international air transportation system of the United States, beginning with a short 90-mile route to Cuba in 1927, has caught up with, and outstripped, the progress of every comparative national air unit in the international field. An accomplishment achieved despite the fact that investment for airplanes comes out of private funds, while abroad European Governments, directly through air ministries or by specific subsidy, finance engineering and the construction of new types of aircrafts.

What of the future?

What has already taken place is the best answer.

G. H. C.

Home of a Noted American of Eighteenth Century

By a Staff Artist

Birthplace of Count Rumford, Woburn, Mass.

A New England Album—XXII

Benjamin Thompson, later Count Rumford, has been called "great in more ways, Franklin excepted, than any other man our country has produced." Born in 1753 of a family which had been long prominent in the affairs of Charlestown Village, as Woburn was once called, he spent the early years of his life in the pleasant elm-shaded home pictured above. Benjamin attended the common schools, was apprenticed to a merchant for a time and, at 15, gave the first evidence of his remarkable powers by calculating an eclipse as a result of his private studies of algebra, trigonometry and astronomy.

When he was only 18, Thompson married a wealthy widow 14 years his senior, in Concord (then Rumford), N. H., and about this time was commissioned as a major general in the army by the English Governor of that state. The young officer was forced to withdraw from New Hampshire to avoid being tarred and feathered by local patriots who claimed to suspect him of Toryism.

In Boston, Thompson wavered between the causes of the Colonists and the mother country and might have been won over to the American side had it not been for the termites of petty jealousy and mistrust which drilled through the American ranks. Still vacillating, Thompson was seized and tried for disloyalty. Following an inconclusive hearing, which merely served to darken the shadow of mistrust over him, the young man took up the English cause.

At the evacuation of Boston, he carried dispatches from General Howe to English colonial officials and commenced a career which was to carry him to the highest European circles both as a statesman and a scholar. Thompson was knighted by George III for commanding the King's American Dragoons during the latter part of the Revolution, and at the end of the war was given leave to travel to Bavaria, having, at the age of 26, been made a fellow of the Royal Society for his experiments in gunpowder.

Achieving a position exceeded only by that of the Elector of Bavaria himself, Thompson reorganized the military system of the country; abolished beggary by setting up workhouses and training schools which made mendicants self-supporting; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, minister of war and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; studied cookery and improved cooking ranges and utensils; reclaimed land in Munich and turned it into a municipal park; and was finally made ambassador to England although, because he was a British citizen, he could not be accepted in that capacity at the Court of St. James's.

In 1789, Count Rumford founded the Royal Institution to which Sir Humphry Davy came as a professor of chemistry. Later, his first wife having passed on, the American-born count married the widow of Lavoisier, France's great chemist, and spent the last years of his life in his villa at Auteuil. He left prizes to the Royal Society and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, as well as a professorship in physics and some of his valuable equipment to Harvard University.

Roosevelt Bans All New Taxes; Bid for Trade Support Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

graphed and waiting for distribution as the gathering dispersed.

"We have found business conditions improving so much and revenue receipts coming in so fast," said Mr. Harrison, happily as he emerged, "that we can reach the point of a balanced budget sooner than expected."

Mr. Morgenthau's letter said at one point:

"With continued recovery we are steadily approaching a revenue yield which will be entirely adequate to cover the expenditures of government and to reduce the public debt."

Conference Is Brief

None of the principals or tax experts would hazard an exact forecast, however, as to the date when the much-desired budget balance might be attained.

The conference to which Mr. Harrison and Mr. Doughton were so hastily summoned lasted only half an hour.

It was indicated that the decision had really been reached before the two congressmen were called to the capital. Mr. Harrison announced that he would immediately call congressional tax experts into session to co-operate with Treasury officials to carry out the proposals of Mr. Morgenthau. These in effect, indicate a tax modification or reduction, instead of a tax increase.

"Any change, of course, would probably be toward reducing some taxes," Mr. Harrison explained. He cited particularly, "taxes where administrative cost virtually wipes out revenue."

For his part, Secretary Morgenthau said that taxes of this kind were particularly in the "nuisance" tax category. He declined to discuss what specific ideas he had in view.

Bid to Business

Accordingly, business may muse over the prospect of no new taxes in the months ahead, as it peers into the mists on the other side of the presidential election, and it may even indulge in happy day dreams over the prospect of the repeal of a particularly detested nuisance tax or two. No suitor ever produced a more welcome bouquet in his wooing than this "no-new-taxes" offering to business, in the opinion of observers here, and the lady in question must be of stern stuff indeed if she does not slightly relax her frigidity to Mr. Roosevelt even despite her acknowledged partiality for Republican Mr. Landon.

Messrs. Harrison and Doughton said that while the study of the tax structure would be started by members of the congressional joint committee on internal revenue legislation, probably open hearings would be held later in the autumn by the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees.

The two congressmen, along with Mr. Morgenthau, met reporters in the office of Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, after the conference. Mr. Morgenthau declined to give estimates as to the increasing yield of current taxes. The veteran Representative Doughton let Mr. Harrison do most of the talking, but added finally:

"The marked increase over the country has two effects, it increases tax revenue in the Treasury, and it reduces the relief burden. Both developments tend to bring the Treasury to a balance."

The conference broke up only three quarters of an hour before Mr. Roosevelt left on his 3-day flood control inspection trip, which will include an informal talk at Cleveland and an address at 8 p. m. Friday at Chautauqua, N. Y., on foreign affairs.

At a later press conference, Mr. Morgenthau said that he felt his letter to the President was "fully justified" on the basis of monthly estimates of the nation's fiscal condition. Receipts for the last 40 days of the fiscal year are running about $39,000,000 ahead of the same period of last year. Effects of the 1936 revenue act will not show until after Jan. 1, when an increase is expected, he said.

"Our estimates of receipts have always been low," the Secretary of Treasury said.

Russian Fliers at Fairbanks

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 12 (AP)—Two Russian fliers waited near here today for favorable weather for the next leg of their 10,000-mile flight seeking an air trade route from the United States to Moscow. The fliers, Sigismund Levaneffsky and Victor Levchenko, arrived from Juneau yesterday afternoon and alighted on near-by Harding Lake. Their next hop will be to Nome, 400 miles westward on Bering Sea.

Canada Lays Plans For Immigration Of British Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—The possibility of bringing British settlers to Canada will be considered at a convention in Saskatchewan Sept. 23, 24, and 25 of delegates from many parts of Canada and nine British representatives. Among the immigrants expected are many well-known British industrialists.

The scheme for planned immigration of British settlers prepared by Brig. Gen. M. L. Hornby, Lethbridge, will be the chief one before the meeting. More Canadians are needed, supporters of the immigration plan declare, to assume the burdens of taxation and overdevelopment.

Money for the settlement scheme will soon be available in Great Britain, supporters assert.

Australia Weighs Ottawa Accords

(Continued from Page 1)

ion had arisen over it between the two governments. Because of this, the British committee considered it would be better for the governments to reach a fresh agreement and record it in clear language, rather than to continue to exchange criticisms.

The British Government was also asked to negotiate agreements with each dominion separately without calling another Imperial conference. If this is done without delay it would avoid a situation in which the British Government "would have to give general notice of the termination of the Ottawa agreements," the committee felt.

Position Serious

"The position is therefore becoming serious," Mr. Relph said, "for it is clear that although the British chambers of commerce and manufacturers desire to continue an agreement, they do not wish to continue it in its present form. I believe the great majority of merchants and manufacturers in Australia desire to continue an agreement on the general lines of the Ottawa Agreement, and that it could be amplified with much more advantage to both sides.

"It is only necessary to refer to the trade between Australia and Great Britain in the last five years to realize the importance of the question from the Australian viewpoint. It represented 53 per cent of our total trade in 1931-32, 55 per cent in 1932-33, 51.8 per cent in 1933-34 and 56.3 per cent in 1934-35. But there are other and higher aspects to be considered. The Ottawa Treaty has created the foundation for the systematic co-ordination of Britain and her dominions."

Australia's Obligations

Australia's obligations under the Ottawa Agreement and the part she should play in the promotion of Empire trade, were stressed by Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, British High Commissioner in Australia, on his first official visit to this city.

At Ottawa, Sir Geoffrey explained, the British Government accepted obligations concerning meat imports from Australia with reluctance. But it now felt that it had been worth while. British exports to Australia had increased from £21,500,000 in 1932 to £33,000,000 in 1935. A substantial proportion of this advance was due to the Ottawa agreement, he said.

Australia, in spite of the criticisms of the agreement, had also benefited considerably, he pointed out. Her exports to Great Britain had risen from £44,500,000 in 1932 to £51,000,000 in 1935, an increase of 15 per cent. Moreover, if Australia sent to the United Kingdom the full quantity of mutton permitted in 1936 mutton exports would exceed those of 1932 by no less than 55 per cent. Exports of beef in 1935 exceeded those of 1932 by no less than 75 per cent, and butter exports had risen by 17½ per cent during the same period.

Australian manufacturers were interested to hear Sir Geoffrey say that Great Britain was no longer jealous of Australia's secondary industries. It was now realized, he said, that had Australia not developed her secondary industries her purchases from Great Britain during the last few years would have been very low.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.30	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays).
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	9:64	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
HJX	Trujillo City, D. R.	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m. (or later)
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP6B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
HJ4ABH	Manizales, Colombia	49.46	6.07	6-7:45 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CBCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30).
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	48.95	6.12	6-10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin, Colombia	48.90	6.13	7-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RO	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	6-11 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia			7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45 p. m.; 12:15-2:15 a. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.51	9.52	7-7:30 p. m.
W2XAP	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight.
XGOA	Nanking, China	31.44	9.54	Irreg., near 5 a. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:55 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:50-10:55 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK5LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m., irreg.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, Mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	6:20-7:30 p. m., Tues., Thurs Sat.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	31.09	9.65	Near 5 and 6 a. m., irreg.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	9-10 p. m.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	6 p. m.-mid.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:30-9:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
KAZ	Manila, P. I.	30.03	10.00	Irreg., near 3 and 6 a. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m., irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Relays JVM, irreg.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 2-3 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Mon., 8:10 a. m.; irreg. near 6 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun., 8-11 a. m.)
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Colonial, Paris	25.63	11.71	5:15-9:15; 9:45 p. m.-mid.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6-8 p. m.; 12:15-2:15 a. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-10:50 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p. m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:45 a. m.-6:20 p. m.; 6:20-7:30 p. m., Mon., Wed. Fri
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr. 6 a. m and mid., irreg.
TPA-3	Radio Colonial, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5:05 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:35-1:30 a. m., ex. Sun.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	Midnight to 1 a. m.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irreg.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	11:35 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9-noon; 3:40-5:45, 9-11 p. m.
RV96	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.76	15.17	Sun., 10-11 a. m.; 1:30-2 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	3:45-11:30 a. m.; 4:50-10:50 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
TPA-2	Radio Colonial, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Noon-4 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina			Daytime, irreg.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6 to 8 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
KKP	Kekaku, Hawaii	18.71	16.04	Mon., 11:30-mid.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	5:55 to 11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45; 9 a. m.-noon; 3:30-5:45 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	6-8:45, 9-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	5:45-9 a. m.
W1XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.53	6:30 a. m.-noon.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop Us First and Save
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
We Give and Redeem S&H Green Stamps

Annual Advance Sales Fur Trimmed and Fur Coats---
Now in Progress
Buy now at Advance Sales Savings . . . complete selections for women, misses and junior misses.
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

McPHERSON'S
SPECIAL SALE OF
Van Heusen Shirts
Regularly $1.95 $1.65
Plain and Fancy Colors
We Continue Our Semi-Annual Sale
McPherson
11 E. Baltimore Street
PLaza 0734 PLaza 0735
BALTIMORE, MD.

Girls' Shirley Temple Slippers
1.00
Little Shirley Temple fans will welcome bedtime so they can don these slippers. Soft padded soles and low heels. Red or blue. Sizes 10 children's to 3 misses'.
GIRLS' DEPT. — 4th FLOOR
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

O'NEILL'S
Now in Progress
Once a Year
A Sale Like This
Brand new Fall merchandise at very special prices—All summer merchandise drastically reduced.
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

RED CROSS Shoes
$6.50

CUSTOM OXFORD
Buy Your Shoes at a Shoe Store
DALSHEIMER
Mail Orders - - Phone Orders
PLaza 2622
213 N. LIBERTY ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Outfitters to Men and Boys Since 1850
Isaac Hamburger & Sons
Y. M. B. O. D.
Baltimore at Hanover
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, MD.
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
Weekly and Monthly Payment Plan if desired.
KLEEN-HEET Oil Burners
Fuel and Furnace Oils
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. Fayette St. Plaza 3351

INITIALED Stationery
50 Sheets
25 Envelopes
25c
Excellent quality ripple finish paper. Single script initial in blue ink. Attractively boxed.
Mail and Phone CAlvert 6550
THE MAY COMPANY
Stationery—Street Floor
BALTIMORE, MD.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
The W. I. Addis Company
Feminine Wearables
and Accessories at moderate prices
SOUTH SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DAIRYLEA MILK
and
Ice Cream
Onondaga Milk Producers Branch of DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N. Inc.
Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
Great August FURNITURE SALE
Furnish an Extra Room with the Money You Save
Salina, Warren and Jefferson Streets
Syracuse, N. Y.

STARTING CAUSES 3/4 OF ENGINE WEAR
But this new fast-flowing Golden Shell Motor Oil can keep your engine "young"
Golden Shell MOTOR OIL

● MOVING? Call Neptune and forget to worry ● Storage ● Packing ● Daily trips to New York City ● New furniture at warehouse prices!
NEPTUNE STORAGE
"Serving Metropolitan Area"
Phone: New Rochelle 1300
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

HAVE SUBURBAN
DRY CLEAN
Everything Dry-Cleanable
PHONE W. P. 8660
Suburban Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
53-61 William Street
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET INC.
Fancy Fresh Dressed Broilers 2½ lbs. (average weight) 28c. lb.
Fresh Caught Jersey Bluefish 12½c lb.
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

A Real Vacation

With your Valuables safe — in a Safe Deposit Box in this Bank; With a Checking Account in this Bank and Traveler's Checks.
The CITIZENS BANK
130 MAIN STREET TEL. 9500
"Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
EDWARDS
AUGUST SALES
of
Furniture
Fur Coats
Fur Trimmed Coats
Now in Progress
Rochester — Syracuse
Buffalo

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
For New Ideas!
For Unquestioned Quality!
For Substantial Savings!
HOWE & ROGERS
August Sale
Furniture and Rugs
89 CLINTON AVE., S.

Mallary's 9th Annual
MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE
Many Special Pieces at unusually low prices
mallary Guaranteed Furniture
615 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
134 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
2431 Grand Concourse, New York City

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Delicious!
Served With Your Evening Meal . . .
Ocean Spray

CRANBERRY SAUCE
20c
Order it today in our Grocery Department
Stone 6500
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Westchester Florists Inc.
Choice FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses at Purchase, N. Y.
For All Occasions
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
STORES
154 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
522 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
25 South 4th Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
52 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y.
Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Leading Florists in WESTCHESTER

The Montreux Way to Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX—One after another the Swiss towns become the theater of international conferences.

No country in the world enjoys such an enviable position as the natural meeting place of many nations. Not to speak of Geneva where there are innumerable assemblies, there have been memorable conferences in such Swiss cities as Lausanne, Locarno, Basel.

Basel was chosen as headquarters of the first attempt to group together the central banks in a sort of official international bank. Instituted primarily to facilitate transfers of currency in the settlement of reparations, its functions were widened, and while it served as a regulator for certain countries in financial difficulties it provided a suitable rendezvous for the world's principal bankers—that is to say, the heads of the national banks.

Many people are disappointed in that it did not at once develop into a spectacular organization, comparable to the League of Nations in the final sphere. But though indeed larger tasks may some day be given to it, and the need of a true World Bank, as there are now National Banks, will be realized, at present its chief utility is technical.

The banking heads of the different countries are untheatrical men, and they would strongly deprecate any advertising of the Basel institution. It represents perhaps the first post on the road to international money. It has well chosen Basel, a traditional Swiss banking city.

Locarno, just over the Italian border, was an ideal spot for the reunion of French, British, German, Italian, Belgian, and other statesmen. It was there they made the famous pacts which have converted Locarno from a mere geographical name into a diplomatic expression.

Whenever anyone speaks of the arrangements concluded principally by Briand, Stresemann, and Chamberlain, on which such high hopes were founded, he does not employ the official title of the document, but merely calls it Locarno. Thus when we hear that "Locarno is in danger," or that "Locarno is re-established," or that "Locarno is shattered," we do not suppose that the city on the lake is in peril of losing its charm.

Locarno a Noun

Even when other diplomatic arrangements, which have nothing whatever to do with the city, are contemplated, we speak of an "Eastern Locarno," or a "Central European Locarno," or a Mediterranean Locarno." Locarno has risen to the rank of a proper noun, used to designate certain articles.

Macadam is no longer a man—it is a road. Chesterfield is no longer an Earl—it is a couch. Humoristically, Mrs. Gamp has merged into the umbrella she carried. More recently Zeppelin is applied to the airships on which the great German inventor spent his life. So Locarno is a convenient synonym of a treaty which includes potential friends and foes.

Nevertheless Locarno remains, a smiling hospitable resort, and the town must not be forgotten in the treaty.

Lausanne is another Swiss "conference city." It was there that the powers met after the Greco-Turkish war to make a treaty with triumphant Turkey. Like all the countries which were on the losing side in the 1914-1919 war, Turkey had been badly treated in the peacemaking. But the new circumstances required a new settlement, and Turkey was soon able to raise its voice.

The Treaty of Sèvres was the first of the postwar treaties to be smashed. It was impossible to put the pieces together, and a brand-new treaty had to be hammered out. What better place in which to pursue this operation than Lausanne?

Now it is again in a Swiss town that Turkey makes history. It convened the meeting at Montreux to revise the Treaty of Lausanne in so far as it applied to the control and nonmilitarization of the Dardanelles. The importance of the occasion should not be overlooked, as it might be in the turmoil of a Europe which is thinking in terms of war. The significance of Montreux may not fall short of the significance of Locarno. Just as Locarno is an addition to the diplomatic vocabulary, so may Montreux find its place in the lexicon of statesmen.

For what is Montreux? It is, first of all, a beautiful town at the foot of high mountains which rise up sheer out of the lake, and is frequented by men and women of all nationalities in search of recreation and repose. But it is now something more. Montreux means revision.

Those of us whose mentality is somewhat warped by the habit of thinking politically, will associate Montreux in future with the first effort of peaceful revision of a treaty. The revision was not accomplished after unilateral denunciation, or after war. It was freely consented by all the interested powers, after deliberation. And as some of those interested powers are among the strongest antirevisionists, the precedent set is all the more important.

Therefore, Montreux may mean many things to many men, but to the present writer, lingering in the bright Vaudois city, after attending the Dardanelles Conference, Montreux will mean in future revision.

[A German translation of this article appears in another column on this page.]

Pit on Sea Floor Found by Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

LINERS while in South African waters are making chains of soundings off the coasts from which much valuable information is gained. The latest discovery is a tremendous pit in the sea floor off Port Shepstone, Natal. It was found by the Athlone Castle with its modern echo-sounding apparatus.

There are long stretches of the South African coast and huge areas of the Indian Ocean that remain to be explored by the echo-sounding process.

'Go Clean' Drive Arouses Latvia

(Continued from Page 1)

—especially those of the rural districts—that they have rallied to his assistance in a "go clean" campaign.

Rural organizations, urged to recognize their responsibilities, have lent willing assistance, public lectures on hygiene and home management have been widely attended, while public parks and gardens have been cleared, churches and schoolhouses too; even individual farmhouses which did not "come up to standard."

War Devastation

The effort has been by no means unnecessary. Latvian women are, by their northern character, lovers of order, but their little country was the Belgium of the Baltic during the great war, and even the space of a couple of decades has not sufficed to set to rights the devastation caused during war years.

Ruined mansions and parks, forests partially destroyed by shell fire, trenches, evacuated factories, are still to be seen scattered over the countryside, and the women have never known how to get rid of them.

Whole Country Stirred

Now the "go clean" movement has stirred the whole country. Even the towns are influenced by it. One of them—Jelgava—has already commenced to follow the general trend by organizing a "cleanliness week" during which prizes—a big clock, silver spoons, money and the like—have been offered for competition to the best and cleanest cabmen, carriage and horse.

Jelgava records that 96 cabmen entered for the competition and that, for four hours, no cabs were available in the town.

Riga itself is experiencing repercussions. The big capital has, of course, been for many years free of war relics, nevertheless, a special department of the City Council is casting its eye over the city, allotting large sums to the removal of unsightly dwellings and the renovation of others.

Report has it that the demand for painters' ladders has far outstripped the supply, while even the town hall has been forced to submit to the indignity of waiting until sufficient paint pots are available to meet its requirements.

Flood Projects Approved

Seven flood-control and reservoir projects in Oklahoma to cost $6,097,400 have been approved by the War Department.

Great Britain Sets Egypt Free

(Continued from Page 1)

that the protectorate was ended and that henceforth Egypt would be "an independent sovereign state."

But Great Britain held back four "reserved points" for settlement at a later date, namely: the security of British imperial communications through the Suez Canal, the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt and the status of the Sudan.

Imperial Considerations

Attempts to deal with these four points by negotiation in 1924, 1927, 1929 and 1930 broke down, the two chief stumbling blocks being imperial communications and the Sudan. In 1924, the Egyptians demanded the complete withdrawal of the British from Egypt. In 1927-28 negotiations foundered on the British refusal to remove the British garrison from Cairo.

In 1929, a draft treaty was signed, but was turned down by the Wafdists, who though not then in power, were, as they are now, the most powerful political influence in Egypt. In 1930 a Wafdist delegation to London reached agreement with the British Labor Government on all points except the Sudan.

Since 1899, when Great Britain and Egypt signed a convention establishing their respective positions in the Sudan after its reconquest by an Anglo-Egyptian expedition under General (afterwards Lord) Kitchener, this district has been technically a "con-dominium." Britain, however, has always been the senior partner, and in 1924, after the murder in Cairo of the Governor General of the Sudan, Sir Lee Stack, Egyptian troops and officials in the Sudan were sent back to Egypt. The right of Egyptians to emigrate freely to the Sudan was also rescinded.

It is understood that the new treaty restores a limited right of entry and also provides that part of the garrison of the Sudan shall be Egyptian as well as some of the officials in the Administration. Today, however, there are fewer vacancies than formerly as many of the suitable posts are now being filled by educated Sudanese.

British Troops to Remain

The treaty of alliance frankly recognizes that for the present British troops must remain on Egyptian soil to protect Great Britain's communications with her own possessions and with the other members of the British Commonwealth in the Far East. Moreover, Egypt has no desire to suffer the fate of Libya and Ethiopia. Egyptians have apparently become convinced that without British help their chances of keeping outside the new Roman Empire are not rosy.

Since the British took control of Egypt in 1882, there have always been British garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria. Since the war there have also been air force bases at Aboukir and Heliopolis near Cairo. Under the new arrangement, Egypt is to build barracks in the Suez Canal zone and as soon as these are ready, the British land garrisons will be moved there. Strategic roads are to be provided to enable them to move swiftly across to the western frontier of Egypt in the event of any trouble arising with Italy.

Egypt is also to give temporary facilities to the Royal Air Force and to the British Navy. The latter will have the right to use the harbors of Alexandria and Port Said in times of emergency. During the tension between England and Italy the greater part of the British Mediterranean Fleet was transferred from Malta to Alexandria.

To Protect Foreigners

The present settlement provides for the formation of a much larger Egyptian defense force. This will be carried out with the help of a British military mission. Protection of foreign interests in the event of internal disorder is one of the duties the defense force will be expected to perform under the direction, however, of the Egyptian Government instead of Great Britain as heretofore.

It is understood Egypt has also agreed that if she needs advice on financial matters she will seek it of Britain. The latter in return has agreed to use her good offices in persuading other countries to give up the Capitulations. This system which prevents citizens of 12 powers — Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United States—from being tried in the Egyptian courts has long been a grievance of Egyptian patriots. Among other things, it has stopped the police from dealing drastically with the drug traffic.

May Keep Mixed Courts

It is intended that jurisdiction shall pass from the Consular Courts of the Capitulatory Powers to the so-called Mixed Courts which are staffed partly by Egyptian judges and partly by judges of other nationalities. It is proposed to work out details at a conference this winter. With Britain ready to concur in Egyptian demands it would seem that other powers will have no option but to try to keep the Mixed Court régime in existence as long as possible.

Foreign citizens, under the capitulatory régime, can only be subjected to indirect taxation by the central Egyptian Government. This discrimination in their favor is also to be tackled by the combined efforts of the two allied states.

The treaty has been negotiated on the Egyptian side by an all-party delegation comprising all the leading politicians in the country. Chief credit for its conclusion, however, is given to the Wafdist leader, Mustafa Nahas Pasha. The Wafd Party is by far the most powerful political force in Egypt and was in the past outspokenly nationalistic, demanding that Britain should clear, or be cleared, out of Egypt and that she should recognize the Sudan as an Egyptian possession.

The fact that the treaty has the support of the majority of the educated Egyptians is regarded as of hopeful augury for its permanence.

Egypt Hails Alliance, Aliens Fear Taxes And Privilege Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Successful conclusion of negotiations for the Anglo-Egyptian Alliance after seven months of arduous conversations is hailed here today by Egyptians with joy, but with some misgivings among members of the foreign community at the imminent prospect of losing capitulatory rights (special foreign privileges) which have shielded them in the past from high taxation that is now expected to be imposed.

Actual signature of the treaty is to take place in London. Delegates will leave this week end to participate in the ceremony. Until then the terms remain unpublished, but it is understood they will follow closely the lines already disclosed.

Abolition of a number of European "advisers" has been one of the goals of the Egyptian Government in the negotiations for the alliance.

Seek Police Control

The department on which the Egyptian Government has fixed its firmest eye in this connection is the Public Security Department which controls the police. This department has a European bureau, manned mainly, if not exclusively, by Britishers. One of its members, Maj. Gen Thomas W. Russell Pasha, director of the Egyptian central narcotics intelligence bureau, and chief of Cairo police, has been much in the limelight in recent years owing to the publicity given at Geneva to his efforts to trap the drug smugglers whose name in Egypt is legion.

The European bureau's days will be numbered indeed if the Egyptians succeed. Under the draft agreement of 1930, which fell through, one fifth of the personnel were to be dispensed with in each of the five years following the signature of the treaty. During the time that the department would remain in existence, British police officers were to remain in charge of it.

In the past, Egyptians have often alleged that the British Government, owing to the fact that the police are under British officers, has been able to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt and frustrate the working of the Constitution. This has as often been denied, but the generality of Egyptian opinion has not been convinced.

With the disappearance of the European Bureau the whole task of looking after the safety of foreign residents in Egypt which Great Britain reserved to herself when declaring Egypt to be "independent" in 1922 will pass to the Egyptian Government.

Retain British Advisers

Other government departments in which there are European "advisers" whose advice is not easily rejected include the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Justice. Both the Financial Adviser and the Judicial Adviser are British. In theory they hold their posts as Egyptian officials appointed by the Egyptian Government But in practice, though the Egyptian Government might be able to get rid of particular individuals, it would have to fill them with other Britishers.

The 1930 draft agreement pledged the Egyptian Government to retain both the Financial and Judicial Adviser, "for the remaining period of their existing contracts," on the ground that "expert assistance" was required for the extensive program of internal reforms which was contemplated.

It was also agreed in 1930 that when engaging foreign experts, the Egyptian Government would "naturally . . as a rule give preference to British subjects possessing the necessary qualifications."

It is understood that both parties in the current negotiations are ready to approve this arrangement in its main outline.

Montreux: der Weg zur Revision

von einem Mitarbeiter des Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX — Eine Schweizer Stadt nach der anderen wird zum Schauplatz internationaler Konferenzen.

Kein Land der Erde genießt eine solch beneidenswerte Stellung als natürlicher Sammelplatz vieler Nationen. Außer Genf, wo zahllose Zusammenkünfte stattgefunden haben, hat es denkwürdige Konferenzen in Städten der Schweiz wie Lausanne, Locarno, Basel gegeben.

Als Mittelpunkt für den ersten Versuch, die Zentralbanken zu einer Art offizieller internationaler Bank zusammenzuschließen, wurde Basel gewählt. Ursprünglich zur Erleichterung der Geldüberweisungen für Reparationszahlungen errichtet, wurden später die Funktionen dieser Bank erweitert; und während sie gewissen Ländern, die sich in finanziellen Schwierigkeiten befanden, als Regulierungsstelle diente, war sie auch ein geeigneter Treffpunkt für die bedeutendsten Bankleute der Welt—d.h. für die Leiter der Staatsbanken.

Vorteile technischer Art

Viele waren enttäuscht, daß sie sich nicht sogleich zu einer großen Organisation, vergleichbar mit der des Völkerbundes—aber auf finanziellem Gebiet—entwickelte. Wenn ihr auch wirklich eines Tages größere Aufgaben übertragen werden sollten und die Notwendigkeit einer richtigen Weltbank, wie es jetzt Staatsbanken gibt, erkannt werden sollte, so liegt doch gegenwärtig ihr Hauptnutzen auf technischem Gebiet.

Die finanziellen Leiter der verschiedenen Länder sind nicht theatralische Männer, und sie würden jede Reklame für die Basler Institution scharf verurteilen. Vielleicht stellt sie die erste Etappe auf dem Wege zu einer internationalen Währung dar; und mit Recht wurde Basel, die traditionelle schweizerische Bankstadt gewählt.

Locarno, dicht an der italienischen Grenze gelegen, war ein idealer Ort für die Zusammenkunft französischer, englischer, deutscher, italienischer, belgischer und anderer Staatsmänner. Hier wurden die berühmten Verträge abgeschlossen, die aus der rein geographischen Bezeichnung „Locarno" einen diplomatischen Begriff machten.

Wenn immer man über die hauptsächlich von Briand, Stresemann und Chamberlain geschlossenen Abkommen spricht, auf die so große Hoffnungen gesetzt wurden, so gebraucht man nicht den offiziellen Namen des Dokuments, sondern nennt es einfach Locarno. Wenn wir also hören, daß „Locarno in Gefahr ist", oder daß „Locarno wiederhergestellt ist", oder daß „Locarno erschüttert ist", nehmen wir nicht an, daß die Stadt am See Gefahr läuft, ihren Reiz zu verlieren.

Locarno ein Begriff

Selbst wenn andere diplomatische Abkommen, die nicht das geringste mit dieser Stadt zu tun haben, in Aussicht genommen werden, spricht man von einem „Ost-Locarno", oder einem „Mitteleuropäischen Locarno", oder einem „Mittelmeer-Locarno". Locarno ist zu einem Begriff geworden, der zur Bezeichnung bestimmter Dinge gebraucht wird.

Macadam ist nicht mehr ein Mensch—es ist ein Straßenbelag. Chesterfield ist nicht mehr ein Graf—es ist ein Schlafsofa. Humoristisch gesprochen, ist Mrs. Gamp (aus Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit") in dem Schirm, den sie trug, aufgegangen. In letzter Zeit wird der Name Zeppelin für die Luftschiffe gebraucht, denen der große deutsche Erfinder sein ganzes Leben weihte. Und so ist Locarno ein geeignetes Synonym für einen Vertrag, der mächtige Freunde und Feinde zusammenschließt.

Dennoch bleibt Locarno ein lieblicher, viel besuchter Ort, und man sollte über dem Vertrag die Stadt nicht vergessen.

Lausanne ist eine weitere schweizerische Konferenzstadt. Hier trafen die Mächte nach dem Griechisch-Türkischen Krieg zusammen, um einen Vertrag mit der siegreichen Türkei abzuschließen. Wie alle Länder, die den Krieg von 1914-1919 verloren hatten, war die Türkei beim Friedensschluß schlecht behandelt worden. Doch die neuen Verhältnisse erforderten ein neues Abkommen, und die Türkei war bald in der Lage, ihre Stimme erheben zu können. Der Vertrag von Sèvres war der erste Nachkriegsvertrag, der in Stücke geschlagen wurde. Es war unmöglich, ihn zusammenzuflicken, und ein funkelnagelneuer Vertrag mußte mühsam ausgemeißelt werden. Welcher Ort konnte diesem Unternehmen besser dienen als Lausanne?

Die Bedeutung von Montreux

Nun ist es wieder eine Schweizer Stadt, in der die Türkei Geschichte macht. Sie berief die Zusammenkunft in Montreux ein, um den Vertrag von Lausanne abzuändern, soweit er sich auf die Aufsicht über die Dardanellen und auf ihre Entmilitarisierung bezog. Die Bedeutung dieses Ereignisses sollte nicht übersehen werden, wie dies in der Unruhe eines auf Kriegsgedanken eingestellten Europa geschehen könnte. Die Bedeutung von Montreux kann möglicherweise einmal der von Locarno gleichkommen. Gerade wie Locarno eine Ergänzung zum diplomatischen Wörterbuch darstellt, kann Montreux seinen Platz im Lexikon der Staatsmänner finden.

Denn was ist Montreux? Vor allem ist es eine wunderschöne Stadt am Fuße hoher, steil aus dem See emporsteigender Berge, die von vielen Männern und Frauen aller Nationalitäten zur Ausspannung und Erholung besucht wird. Doch nun ist es mehr als das: Montreux bedeutet Revision.

Diejenigen unter uns, deren Mentalität durch die Gewohnheit, politisch zu denken, eine gewisse Beeinflussung erfahren hat, werden in Zukunft Montreux mit dem ersten Versuch der friedlichen Revision eines Vertrags in Zusammenhang bringen. Die Revision wurde nicht nach einseitigem Vertragsbruch oder nach einem Krieg durchgeführt. Alle interessierten Mächte gingen nach erfolgten Beratungen aus freiem Willen darauf ein. Und da einige der interessierten Mächte zu den strengsten Gegnern der Revision gehören, ist der geschaffene Präzedenzfall von um so größerer Bedeutung.

Montreux kann also für verschiedene Menschen auch Verschiedenes bedeuten; dem Schreibenden jedoch, der nach der Teilnahme an der Dardanellen-Konferenz in der heiteren Stadt im Waadtland verweilt, wird Montreux hinfort „Revision" bedeuten.

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

Spanish Rebels Drive Against San Sebastian

(Continued from Page 1)

fled to Caia, the reports said, after they were forced to surrender. They were quoted as saying their commander, Gonsalo Ramon, had been killed.)

Attacking planes yesterday destroyed rebel batteries at Siguenza, Guadalajara province, the Ministry declared.

(The newly ordered aerial attack apparently was to center in the region where contact between the Northern and Southern Fascist armies was reported established late yesterday.

(The rebel radio station at Seville asserted the two columns had met 60 miles east of Badajoz.)

Government leaders in Madrid expected the fall of Oviedo to release large forces of miners which could be dispatched in a double-quick advance on the rear guard of Fascist troops attempting to march on Madrid.

Artillery barrages continued to shower steel splinters on rebel camps on the northern slopes of the Guadarrama mountain passes.

Observers See Stalemate

The Spanish civil war, now nearing the end of its fourth week since the Fascist rebellion against the Socialist-Communist-Madrid Government broke out in Spanish Morocco July 17, appeared to observers to be reaching a stalemate.

Both sides, with the exception of the three localized campaigns, apparently continued preparation toward strengthening their positions rather than launching general, sweeping offensives.

Evidence the Government was now sure of its control in the eastern province of Valencia was seen in the fact that Diego Martinez-Barrio, President of the Spanish Parliament, was planning to return to Madrid after a three-week tour to arouse enthusiasm for the cause of President Manuel Azaña's Administration.

Religious Edict Issued

An official decree ordered closed all religious institutions directly or indirectly connected with the rebellion.

A parliamentary committee was summoned to meet to discuss extension of the state of alarm previously declared throughout the republic.

Forty-two generals were removed from the army as Government authorities continued their purge of alleged Fascist sympathizers in diplomatic and military posts.

American Parcel Post For Spain Suspended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Post Office Department said today it had ordered United States postmasters to refuse until further notice parcel post packages addressed to Spain.

Conditions in Spain have made delivery so uncertain, John D. Lamiell, director of the International Postal Service, said, the department has found it advisable to forbid mailings of parcel post matter either to Spain or the Spanish zone in Morocco.

Other classes of mail have not yet been ordered held up, he said, because authorities here have received word from France that all American mail except parcel post has been delivered regularly to Spanish authorities.

Government Opens War On Narcotic Smuggling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—A drive against narcotic smuggling was announced by the Treasury Department today.

A total of 570 men will be assigned to the campaign. The men have been working with the customs border patrol fighting rum running. Most smuggling activity is on the West Coast.

"We will be as tough with the narcotics traffic as we were with the liquor smuggling," Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today.

Judge Is Reprimanded For Lynching Remarks

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 12 (AP)—The House Judiciary General Committee on Aug. 6 censured Judge Benjamin C. Atlee of Lancaster, but found he did not commit an impeachable offense in telling a Negro prisoner who had pleaded guilty to molesting two girls:

"Had they lynched you, they would have been justified."

The committee presented its report several hours after Judge Atlee in a brief appearance at a closed meeting, offered his apology.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

try a new taste thrill DELICIOUS JAPANESE SUKI YAKI Chicken or Beef Tenderloin with Fresh Vegetables cooked Japanese Style 85c to 1.50 225 East 57th St. 47 East 49th St. NEW YORK YAMA

"Only One of Its Kind in the Bronx" ISABELLA HENDERSON'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM Dine in the Garden in Summertime Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner 2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx Just North of Fordham Road

NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse. DIXIE KITCHEN 1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Canterbury Lunch 331 MADISON AVENUE Entrance on 43rd Street Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room that is AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED 11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service Closed Saturdays During Summer

SUSAN PALMER'S New DINING LOUNGE 108 East 38 St. When Shopping, Lunch Here! Cold Buffet Luncheon and Dinner PRIX FIXE 75c Select from great variety and go back for more SUSAN PALMER'S OPPOSITE RADIO CITY 2 WEST 49TH ST

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE 116 WEST 72D STREET Serves quality food thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment most pleasing to its patrons Luncheon 50c. Dinner 50c-75c (Sundays included)

Miss Julie's Place 22 GREENWICH ST. Delicious Food—Southern Cooking LUNCHEON Home-baked breads, pies, cakes Special Attention for Outgoing Orders Phone Whitehall 4-4679 Try Our Other Shoppe, 22 THAMES STREET

The Hearthstone GARDEN GRILL 154 EAST 48TH STREET Simple, Delicious Food Carefully Prepared OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

FRANCES LYNN 10 WEST 55TH STREET 12 EAST 52ND STREET The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Delicious Food Attract Pennywise New Yorkers.

Shay's Restaurant 39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue Featuring Luncheons from 30c Complete Dinners from 60c Southern Cooking No Liquor Served

ROSETTA GORDON 40th STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c Dinner 65c-85c We Do Our Own Baking Hot Breads a Specialty Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.

Maison A. De Winter 16 W 48th St. nr Radio City Established 1908 One of the best French table d'hôtes in town Lunch 65c 85c Dinner $1 and $1.25 Also a la carte Accommodations for parties Open Sundays

Real Home-made CHILE CON CARNE TAMALES, ENCHILADAS TORTILLAS OPEN ALL NIGHT ALAMO CHILE HOUSE 139 WEST 47TH STREET

THE BERKELEY SPA 19 W. 44th or 20 W. 45th Street In Arcade of Berkeley Building Just a nice place to eat Club Luncheon—25c, 30c, 35c Not Open for Dinner—Closed Sundays

MADGE SURTEES, Inc. "BETTER 'OLE" Luncheons, 40c to 85c Dinners, 75c to 99c 1 EAST 47TH STREET Open Sundays and Holidays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant Open daily year around. 13 MARKET STREET

CORNWALL-ON-THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Annie E. B Findley Helen W Findley STORM KING ARMS Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York On Storm King Highway Comfortable rooms, with or without bath. Choicest food. Most scenic dining room in Hudson Valley. Telephone 14

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Barbers Lodge A Good Place to Eat Catering to SPECIAL PARTIES LUNCHEONS DINNERS Route 20 Phone 284M Skaneateles, N. Y. No Liquor Served

HARTFORD, CONN.

Home Cooking "THE SKILLET" 10 Church St., up one flight Tel 7-9327 Luncheon 11-2:30 Dinners 5-7:30 also A-LA-CARTE Miss Blanche Goodnow Mrs. Gertrude Morse

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD LAUBE'S CAFETERIA Cor Pearl and Eagle Streets OLD SPAIN 660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S A Cafe of Name Individually percolated cereal Postum 405 S. W. Washington St., nr 6th

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.

DINE OUTDOORS Delicious food in a lovely mountain-view flower garden at Woodstock in the Catskills. Two bedrooms, bath. Art colony. Sunday symphony; plays; golf; tennis; horseback riding. Phone: WOODSTOCK, N. Y., 260 Mrs. Chapman's House & Garden

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON

Katharine Hepburn · Fredric March in MARY OF SCOTLAND with a big cast of stars HISTORY'S GREATEST LOVE STORY KEITH MEMORIAL

COHASSET, MASS.

South Shore Players Tonight, Town Hall, Cohasset William Faversham, Jr.—Rosamond Pinchot in "LIBEL" Tel Coh 0783 Prices: 85c, $1.10, $1.65

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Mohawk Drama Festival Union College, Schenectady OUTDOOR THEATRE—INDOORS, IF RAIN Starting Week of Aug. 25 TUESDAY, AUG. 25 TO 29 "The Imaginary Invalid"

Sale! Solid Maple Furniture 3.95 Coffee Tables Book Cases Book Trough Tables Lamp Tables Shelf-end Tables Third Floor THE J. W. MALLEY CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BULLARD'S Mid-Summer Clearance Sale Reductions up to 50% (Nationally advertised items excepted) Elm Street Corner Orange NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Summer FUR SALE ◆ Kramer's 191 Orange Street New Haven

THE GAMBLE-DESMOND CO. The Reliable Store of New Haven August Storewide Sale! New Hand Bags with 2 initials $1.00 Smart Fall Styles and Colors Outstanding Values. ON SALE IN ALL DEPTS.

We recommend MANHATTAN SHIRTS and SHORTS 3 for $1.00 Plain colors — Blue, Tan, Green. Fancy patterns, stripes and checks, plain white broadcloths — white ribbed tops, 36 to 46. (Shorts 30 to 44) J. JOHNSON & SONS, Inc. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Wise Smith's HARTFORD, CONN. proudly present the NEW FALL STYLES in Red Cross Shoes $6.50 You'll want to see and wear the Neva-Wet Gabardines, the new Cobbies featuring Rodeo, a new bottillon model. MAIN FLOOR

Smooth and Deep as Velvet... French Antelope For Your First Fall Bag Copies of French Imports selling from $15 to $25 $2.95 Ten outstanding styles in bags with prystal tops, marcasite ornamented top handles, top zippers . . Moire silk lined . . Black or brown. Sage-Allen—Bags—Main Floor Sage-Allen HARTFORD

Flint-Bruce's Semi-Annual Clearance! • • • Our storewide bargain event of the year, over 2500 furniture items are included at drastic markdowns. FLINT-BRUCE 103 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD

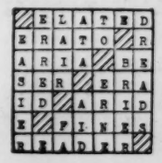
G. FOX & COMPANY Established 1847 Hartford Listen to Fox's Morning Watch over WTIC every morning from 7 to 8 Fox's NEW MUSIC SHOP Offering the Best in Recorded Music. Opens Monday, August 17 Ninth Floor

Est. GB 1871 SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN Offers real opportunity to save money without sacrificing on quality. The Store You Come Back to GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO. 110 ASYLUM NEAR TRUMBULL Store Closes Saturday at Noon HARTFORD, CONN.

"A FUEL FOR EVERY NEED" FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS for GREATER HARTFORD THE PARKVILLE COAL CO. 116 Ann Street Phone 22123 KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

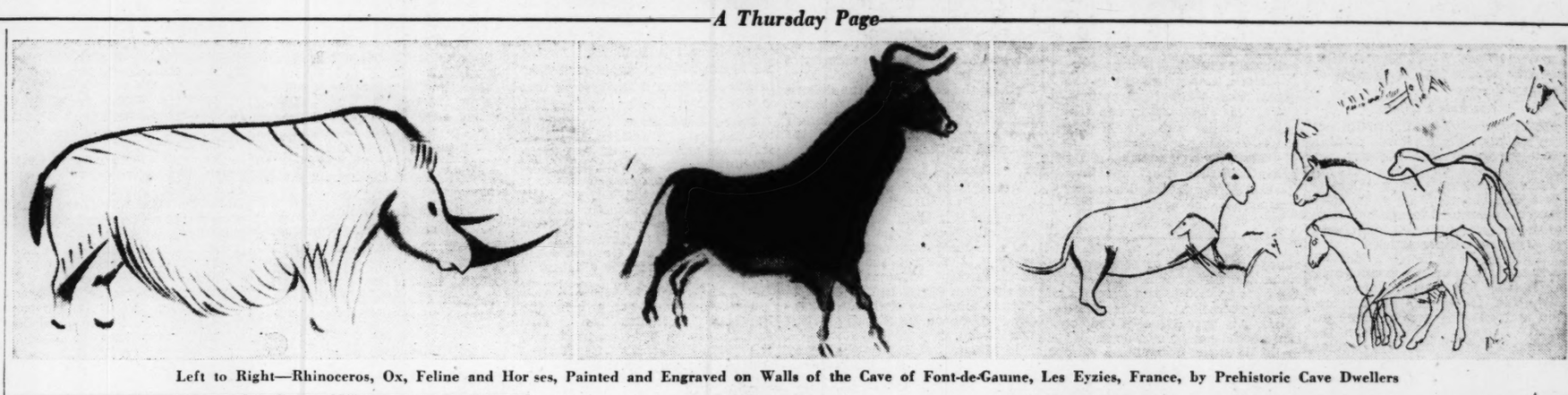
STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON You Cannot Afford to Miss Our AUGUST SALE OF FINE FURS Beautiful New Models Featured at Most Substantial Reductions 115 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONN.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page



Left to Right—Rhinoceros, Ox, Feline and Horses, Painted and Engraved on Walls of the Cave of Font-de-Gaume, Les Eyzies, France, by Prehistoric Cave Dwellers

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis, called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico, left Mrs. Cummings, a "thoroughly reliable" woman recommended by Cousin Carrie, with the family. But the arrangement did not turn out well and Mrs. Cummings departed. Soon after Christmas, Kay found her housekeeping money running very low; Garry, always practical, looking through some old magazines, found an advertisement by a writer who wanted a room and board with a family in the country. She replied immediately, offering "a comfortable ground-floor room with an open fireplace" and plain board. The very next day, the cold snap their neighbors, the Rowes, had been predicting came, with zero temperatures and a blizzard, and they were snowbound for days.

Chapter Eleven

FOR five more days the frost held. There was no going out except for Martin, who spent long hours skating with Jimmie on the little pond at the foot of the hill. Life was a monotonous round of watching the thermometer and tending stoves.

On the sixth night Garry woke up toward dawn with a sudden queer sensation of something having happened, an unfamiliar feeling in the air. Sitting up in the darkness, it took her a full minute to realize what it was. The cold spell had finally broken.

Freezing still, but the bitterness had gone from the air. It was good to stand out doors again, to be able to draw breath freely.

Edna drove over to see them. She had telephoned twice during the cold siege to ask how they were getting along, but had not been able to visit.

Edna was resplendent in a new hat, a new scarf and sweater and a pair of smart fur-lined driving gloves, a Christmas gift from one of her devoted "old ladies."

"I put everything on to show you," she laughed. "I got a pair of red bedroom slippers, too, and if it wasn't for driving I'd have worn them. And that reminds me: back in the car there's a Christmas present we got and couldn't keep, because we've two like it already, so I brought it along for Caroline."

"Couldn't you get it exchanged?" Kay asked.

"Not this one you can't! It comes in all sizes, but only one make." She went back to the car and returned carrying a square grocer's carton tied securely with twine.

"Open it and see."

Garry cut the string. There was a stirring and rustling inside, and a black suspicious nose poked out from a nest of tissue paper.

Caroline's Present

"A coon kitten from State of Maine," said Edna. "My aunt and uncle up there have more cats than you can shake a stick at. Every so often they send us one down. He runs a dairy farm there, and the barns are simply running with cats."

The coon kitten had hoisted himself out of the carton and was beginning a wary tour of the room. His long thick hair was jet-black all over, his eyes a deep glowing amber. While Garry ran for a saucer of milk, Kay exclaimed:

"Caroline will love him. He's just like a Persian, only prettier. Are they always that color?"

"Black or yellow, mostly. Though there was a grand black and white with white paws I remember as a child; he used to run wild in the woods back of the house and no one could ever get near him. You'd just get a glimpse of him sometimes, along toward fall when the hunting began to grow scarce.

"Aunt has a family of yellow ones too, but the yellow kittens mostly get picked up by the summer folk. Either black or yellow's a good color for cats in the country; if you have one of these grays or tabbies they're like to get taken for a rabbit or a squirrel some fine day."

Caroline had gone back to school that day for the first time. Edna had brought sliced ham and a home-baked pie, so the three of them ate lunch together in the livingroom while the coon kitten prowled and explored.

"I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone today," Edna said. "There was a job up this way I'd heard about, but I guess I can't take it. It's the woman down here on the state road, right opposite the milk station where the school bus stops. They've got a little nursery business called Roadside; raise flowers and seedlings. We always get our tomato and pepper plants from them in spring.

"She has a baby just a few days old—right in the middle of that cold spell it came—and her sister was staying there but now she's had to go home and they wanted someone to look after things round the house till Mrs. Collins gets about again. But it would mean going there every day, and I can't manage it."

"I didn't know you took jobs," Kay said.

Garry Hunts a Job

"Anything I can get, when the taxi business is slack. I clean folks' summer cottages and close up for them, do spring cleaning once in a while. When you live in the country you learn to turn your hand to most anything. I felt sorry about these folks—she's a real nice woman—but the most I can do is to try and find someone else for them."

There was the latest Arizona news to be told, scraps from Penny's letters to be read aloud; all the exchange of local and family gossip that always took place on Edna's visits. When at last she rose to go, Garry said:

"Guess I'll ride down the road with you a little way, and walk back."

She pulled on rubber boots and a windbreaker. When they were half way down the hill she said:

"I'm going after that job myself, if I can get it."

Edna smiled as her foot pressed down on the brake, but with no surprise in her glance.

"Good for you, I can drop you right there. She'll be pretty glad."

"Wha does it mean?"

"Housework, getting the dinner—maybe a little washing. Miss Hussey, the district nurse, comes in every day, so you won't have much to do with the baby."

"I guess I can do all that. I don't know an awful lot about cooking, but she can tell me how she wants things done."

"I always said you would fit in anywhere all right," Edna said. "You see, there isn't much of regular hired help around here, but when folks are in a fix anyone will do what they can.

"I guess they haven't got an awful lot of money, but she's willing to pay $10 a week."

"That's $10 more than I ever earned before," Garry replied. "Just the other day I was saying that there wasn't any way to earn money in the country, and here it is, only I didn't want to say anything in front of Kay—not till I know whether I've got the job or not."

When Garry reached home a couple of hours later, having trudged the long steep hill road with more buoyancy and self-confidence than she had felt in some time, she found Martin and Caroline already back from school. She entered whistling, tossed her cap on the table and announced:

"Well, I've got a job!"

Caroline was too absorbed in the coon kitten to pay any attention, but Martin lifted his head.

"What job?"

And Kay exclaimed: "Garry, not that job Edna was talking about? I might have known you were up to something when you sneaked off that way. You can't do that sort of thing."

Garry's chin went up.

An Ellis Speaks Up

"I don't see why. It wouldn't be the first time an Ellis turned her lily-white hands to something useful. And I want to tell you that I feel right like a million dollars this minute. I never knew anything could give one such a lift. The only thing is I hate to take their money for doing just everyday things, because I don't believe by the look of the place they've got a cent more than they can manage with, and the woman is a dear. She's young and pretty—she looks a little bit like you, Kay—and the baby's a darling; I never saw anything so tiny!

"She was sitting up in bed there with a pink jacket on, with the baby tucked up in a clothes-basket beside her, and she was peeling potatoes and hushing the baby at the same time. When I said what I had come for she acted kind of scared of me at first because she had heard we were city people, till I told her all about the family and how we were fixed, and I took the potatoes right out of her hands and started doing them myself, for I thought I'd show her I could do that much, anyway."

Garry smiled, remembering the expression on Mrs. Collins's face when the potato bowl was whisked away so promptly. Edna had sensibly refused to come in, feeling that Garry would make her way better alone, as she certainly had. But it was the baby who had really settled the question, for Garry adored all small things, and the sight of her eager face bent over the clothes-basket had outweighed any last doubts Mrs. Collins might have had about "city people."

"Ten dollars a week, and I start tomorrow. I wish it would last all winter, but it won't. Still, it's given me a good idea. If I suit all right I shall get Mrs. Collins to give me a reference."

(To be continued next Thursday)

When a Liner Is Broken Up

NO DOUBT many of you have read about great liners going to their last berth to be broken up—not long ago it was announced that the Cunard White Star liner Majestic, the largest British ship before the Queen Mary was built, had been sold to shipbreakers—but how many of you know what actually happens when this takes place?

To begin with all the furniture is taken out and sold, usually by auction, on board the vessel. Most of it finds its way to hotels and boarding-houses, but some goes into private houses and big clubs.

The next thing that is done is to strip the paneling from the steel walls for use in house-building, furniture making, and so forth, and also for making small articles such as match-holders, paper-racks, and inkpot stands. Anyone can buy these things with the name of the ship marked on a metal plate on them.

After this the engines are broken up and sold as scrap metal, but it often happens that the boilers are quite sound and can be used in another ship. The scrap metal obtained from a broken-up liner fetches a good price because it is known to have been first-rate material.

Lastly the steel hull is cut up by very powerful machines and sold to be melted down again and used, maybe, to build another liner. So, you see, although some gallant vessel may go to the shipbreaker's yard, a great deal of it may eventually sail the seven seas once more in quite a different form.

A New Camping Program

THE special plan of camping for Boy Scouts, designed to permit all boys to enjoy at least a half week of camping at virtually no cost, is to be adopted permanently by the Pony Express council, comprising the 18 counties of northwest Missouri and northeast Kansas.

During the camping season last year more than 900 Boy Scouts were able to take advantage of the plan which was tried out for the first time on a large scale. Under the standard plan of camping, which costs here $6 a week, many of these boys could not have gone to camp. This year it is hoped to have 1000 boys in camp.

The special plan was devised by Rex I. Gary Scout executive, recently transferred from St. Joseph to Philadelphia. It is being adopted other places and may be made nationwide, it was reported.

A Leader for Each Group

Under this plan all that the boys need to take is food, and as this would be required even if they did not go to camp the extra cost is practically nothing. The plan provides that each troop bring its leadership and food for three and a half days. The council furnishes a camp director, life guard for the swimming pool, an activities director and a man in charge of handicraft.

Each troop leader develops his own program. The camp staff helps him to administer it. Each troop submits its menu and program at least two weeks before entering camp. These are checked by the executive staff and corrected when necessary. Each troop provides its own cook for the period. Sometimes this cook is a troop committeeman, a friend of the boys, or an older boy. In this way the boys are able to spend their full time participating in the program.

A Fifty-Acre Forest Tract

The life guard at the pool has charge of all swimming activities. The activities director has charge of recreation work, canoeing, rifle range, games and similar activities. The handicraft director spends 45 minutes each morning and afternoon with each group of boys.

The local activities are held at Camp Geiger, in the Missouri River bluffs two miles from St. Joseph. This is a rough, forest-covered tract of more than 50 acres, the gift of Dr. Charles Geiger to the council. Five villages have been set up in this camp—Osage, Pawnee, Dan Beard, Kickapoo and Sioux, all equipped with dining halls and running water. Each village also has a recreation ground.

One advantage of the camp program is that all boys enter on the same footing, no distinctions of any kind being made. This encourages a spirit of democracy and of fellowship which is an important part of the plan.

Camp Puzzle

The following sentences contain eight things you will need when camping:

1. Catherine stretched the wool to its full extent.
2. The foreman will be down the mine all night.
3. Christopher's foot was just over the dotted line.
4. The struggle between the two students was fierce.
5. The new recruit spoilt the pudding by overcooking it.
6. The castles he etched were ancient ruins.
7. Hastily the porter opened the carriage door.
8. The cruise included Aleppo Lepanto and Crete.

[Answers on This Page Next Thursday]

Mammoth Engraved on the Walls of the Cave of Combarelles, Near Les Eyzies, Dordogne, France

Artists Among Cave Dwellers

By Dorothy Adlow

IT SEEMED like a dream to be here in southwestern France, in the town of Les Eyzies, which had been inhabited by cave dwellers some 25,000 years ago. The townsfolk were peasants and they went about their daily occupations in the fields, apparently disinterested in these prehistoric ancestors.

There were many students and scholars at the Hotel Cro-Magnon et de la Gare, who had come, as I had, expressly to visit the caves. We sat at the square table during meals, while the proprietor ladled out large helpings of thick soup, served over our protest generous portions of meat and potato. After dinner we would sit about exchanging stories of the experiences of the day.

On the first morning I chose to leave behind the group of students and proceed myself to see a cave alone. The hotel proprietor pointed up the road to the left. "About two miles up, you cannot miss it."

It was a warm day in July, the sun was very hot, the countryside beautiful with dense leafage of trees and shrubs, and well-laid gardens. Peasants wearing immense straw hats and plain black clothing would straighten up, shade their eyes and greet me in Languedoc, the dialect of this Province.

The two miles did not seem very long, for soon there was visible a limestone cliff under which a crude cottage was snugly built. I knocked at the door.

"Is this the grotto?"

"Oui, Madame," answered an elderly man with a high-pitched voice. This was something of an adventure, and I trembled slightly with excitement. Having traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, and down to the Pyrenees from Paris to make this visit, it seemed unbelievable to be here within a few steps of a cave. The elderly man reached for a bunch of rusty keys.

"François," he called. A boy of nine, small for his years, came running across the grass. He was barefoot and pale; long, straight, black hair fringed his eyes. He greeted me, "Bon jour."

"Have you ever been in the cave, François?" I asked. His father smiled, "He will conduct you through." I suppose I showed surprise.

Impenetrable Darkness

"Oh," said he, "François knows the cave, every inch. He will take good care of you and explain everything." François looked at me commandingly. His father lighted a taper which was beaded with candle drip. He handed it to the boy and led us both to the mouth of the cave. He unlocked the door and pointed toward the darkness. François hopped in and I, with qualms, followed.

Never have I experienced such darkness. It was pitch black, inky darkness which seemed solid and impenetrable. François kept several steps ahead of me, his taper throwing a dim light which flickered on the cold, gray, pitted, limestone walls.

"Attention, la tête," called François, and the warning came in the nick of time, for the ceiling of the cave depended in icicle-like formations of stone, known as stalactites. No, the ceilings of these caves are by no means straight or high, and I soon learned that I must be on my guard every instant. Once or twice, François' warning came too late, and I bumped.

Again François turned, this time pointing to the floor of the cave, "Attention, de l'eau." He jumped, and so did I, in order to clear a good sized puddle. The stone floor was coated with mud and it felt rather slippery. The floor also had its lumps and hollows.

Once there was a double warning from my young guide, and I had to bend and jump, both at the same time. The taper threatened to go out. I gasped. When François would turn at a bend in the cave corridor, I was left in total, unutterable darkness.

Pictures on the Wall

"Come back," I called. François returned and looked at me as though he were bored with my slow pace, and disdainful of my fear. Suddenly François halted. He held the taper close to the uneven wall and traced slowly the outline of a tiger which had been engraved with a sharp instrument upon the wall. The image, a mere outline, appeared very true-to-life. François then moved on.

This time he followed with the flame the outline of a shaggy mammoth with long tusks and long trunk. From one form he continued to another. Some figures were incised with a sharp instrument, others were painted with a stub or crude brush dipped in black or reddish or yellowish color. Here were some small horses, a hind, a reindeer. All the animals were so clearly portrayed that they could be recognized at once. They were depicted at side or profile view, standing or running.

Sometimes there was only a head; sometimes one figure was drawn across or on top of another; sometimes a form was discerned upside down. There were many lines that we could not make out. They seemed meaningless, like idle scribbling. All details such as hoofs, tails, manes, ears, tusks, were correctly placed. These cave men of the old stone age were competent artists. Here was proof.

François waited while I studied the pictures on the walls. We reached the deepest recess of the cave, which widened out like a circular room. Here probably was the spot where the cave men found refuge from storm and beast. On the walls were portrayed the very beasts they feared. These ancient people feared the beasts because they were wild. Yet the cave men depended upon the skins of the animals for clothing and the flesh for food.

They were so preoccupied with the fear and need of animals that their imaginations dwelt upon them, and they traced images of them upon the walls. There are some scholars who think that the cave man believed his pictures possessed some power of magic; that by portraying an image of the beast, he facilitated its capture. In some caves there are arrow points painted near the location of the heart of the animals.

In the recess, ancient hearths were found. The ashes were sifted and many small objects removed from the debris.

Limestone Carvings

François inquired whether I had seen enough. We retraced our steps. I seemed to mind less the bumps and slippery floor and puddles and darkness. François ran; he was eager to get out into the sunshine and garden.

His father promised to let François join me on other excursions in this prehistoric place. In days that followed, we visited another cave, which was so narrow at one spot we had to climb a ladder and crawl through an opening, on hands and knees. We saw some handsome pictures of bison and reindeer, of an ox and rhinoceros.

Every cave had the corridor, and the recess at a good distance from the entrance. There was one rock shelter where horses were carved, round and large and realistic, directly from the limestone wall.

We visited the little museum where many movable objects were kept. These were the useful articles which had been sifted from the ash and debris in the hearths. Among them were knives, barbed harpoons, fish-hooks, arrow points, needles, ornaments. These were chipped or cut from flint, bone, tusk, antler. There were batons, or bones, upon which were incised reindeer and horses.

It was rare, however, to see pictures of men or women. The cave men concentrated on the animal subject. Some of these portraits are as beautiful, as powerful, as well-drawn as pictures made by artists of our own time.

The pigments for the painted pictures were probably supplied by red clay and pounded stone. The colors were mixed with animal fat or marrow. It is phenomenal that they have lasted through so many thousands of years.

To François, who was born in the town of the cave man, limestone cliffs and images and prehistoric tools did not seem at all strange. It was far stranger to him when I described the large steamer upon which I had sailed to France, or the Eiffel Tower in Paris, or the subway in New York.

"The subway is like a cave," François mused.

"True enough," I said. "But far more crowded."

Man, Horses, Serpent, Engraved on Antler, La Madeleine, Dordogne

The Pilgrim Stairway

Down, down it goes till steps are washed in tide,
Down from the dock and Plymouth's cosiness.
Here Pilgrims left their home and all beside
For storm and stress.

They were the young of protest and of vision.
They were the riskers in their sordid day.
For things unseen they made their stout decision
And went away.

Now none so poor but he may cast a stone
At Pilgrim Fathers rigorous and narrow,
Forgetting that the finest strength we own
Is of their marrow.

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

[On the old dock of Plymouth, England, are shown some small rude steps, down which the Pilgrim fathers, mothers and children stepped to embark in the leaky Mayflower going from Old Plymouth to the yet unnamed Plymouth in America.]

Exchanging Hints on Hobbies

Our Mail Bag

WE HAVE so many letters about hobbies this month that girls and boys who read this column should have no difficulty in choosing correspondents whose interests are similar to theirs.

There are a fine lot of geographical locations to choose from too, so we expect that a bunch of letters will come in to be forwarded to the girls and boys who are seeking to make new friends through this column.

But before we begin to quote from letters, let us remind you that we must have complete names and addresses of children who write in to ask for correspondents. The names signed to some of the letters are so illegible that we cannot even guess at what they are.

How could we ask the postman to deliver a letter addressed to Harriett ——y, Westwood, N. J.? And that is what we should have to do, for Harriett's last name is quite illegible—although she did give her street address. When you sign your names with fancy scrolls, won't you print the letters underneath so that we won't have to take time trying to decipher them?

Kenneth S., of Portland, Oregon, included no street address in his letter, so when mail comes in for him we shall not know where to send it unless he reads this paragraph and sends us a street name and number now.

An unsigned, typewritten post card from a boy in Maywood, Illinois, came in our mail a couple of weeks ago, asking for a correspondent in England between 15 and 19 years old. If he reads this and will send us his name, we shall be glad to enroll him as a member of the Mail Bag.

We received interesting letters from two boys in Australia recently, both of them old friends and eager readers of the Young Folks' Page. Mervyn J. B. (15), of Perth, Western Australia, built a kayak from instructions we published last summer. "On Christmas Day I put to sea off Safety Bay, a seaside resort about 30 miles from Perth," his letter says. "The kayak turned out to be a marvelous success. Since Christmas I have used it continually till the beginning of this month, when I laid it up for the winter."

Mervyn is interested in stamp collecting and would like to hear from boys in the United States, Canada and South America.

A. G. of Victoria, Australia, is looking forward to a trip through the United States next year on his way to England for the coronation. He would like to visit Mexico and see relics of the old Spanish settlers and hopes boys who have traveled a lot will write to him.

"My people are interested in sheep and cattle raising," his letter says, "and nothing pleases me more than saddling my favorite pony for a gallop through the tall timber and to study the fauna and flora of the bushland. The birds of Australia are a study in themselves, so many hues and so many varied tones, from the screeching cockatoos to the laughing jackass with his mighty 'ha! ha!' echoing through the silent bushland, the very opposite to the golden-throated tiny varieties of birds which abound everywhere and whose sweet songs are a sheer joy to listen to."

Here is a letter from India, written by Joan N. W. (14), of Bangalore, who would like to hear from girls in any part of the United States or in Palestine.

"My interests are music, games, travel and to seek a profession as a barrister or as a classical dancer," her letter says.

Kinue N. (19), of Tokyo, Japan, wrote us a very interesting letter. He wants to encourage friendship between Americans and Japanese by corresponding with boys in this country, and would like especially to hear from newspaper workers and students.

Ruth C (14) of Bloomington, Ill., has a very interesting hobby—marionettes.

"Recently my girl friend and my twin sister and I began to study about the making and manipulating of marionettes," her letter says, "and we are going to try to make some of our own. If we succeed in doing this we shall make a small stage.

"Later, we hope to give a marionette show."

Ruth is interested in music and sports, particularly volleyball, basketball and swimming. She evidently reads our page regularly, because here is what she says about it:

"I like The Young Folks' Page best of all, although every page has been a great help to me with my school work. Several times I have pasted clippings from the Monitor in my school notebooks, and I have often used articles from it for news items."

Mary E. T. (12), of Old Greenwich, Connecticut, has an idea that may appeal to many other children who read this page.

"I was so interested in reading in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 20, the story of the girl who had a hobby of collecting the dolls of foreign countries that I decided to write you and see if I could have correspondents from Scotland, Switzerland, and Mexico," her letter says. "Then, perhaps, we could arrange an exchange of the dolls of our countries.

"I should especially like to hear from girls who are interested in Girl Scouting, art and handcrafts."

Helen F. (14), of Turon, Kansas, would like to correspond with girls between the ages of 12 and 15 in any foreign country, especially England, France, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece and New Zealand.

"The part of Kansas in which I live is the wind-blown central area," Helen's letter says. "The land is rolling in some places and in others very flat. It is dotted with lakes and trees. There is an abundant supply of springs.

"Turon is not far from Hutchinson, the county seat of Reno County, where there are salt mines and plants."

Remember to read the paragraphs at the end of the column telling how to start a correspondence, which give all the information you need to write to any of the girls or boys whose names are mentioned.

EDITOR

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Mary P. (11), West Barnstable, Massachusetts. Wishes to correspond with girls in Holland. Interested in swimming, motion pictures, stamp collecting.

Paulette B. (11), Durham, California. Would like to hear from girls in Norway or France. Interested in reading and stamp collecting.

Evelyn W. (11), Rodeo, California. Would like to correspond with girls in United States or foreign countries. Interested in sports and likes to read and sew.

Beverly B. (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from any girl interested in stamps and sports.

Dorothy J. (12), Glendale, California. Would like to hear from girls in United States or foreign countries, especially Sweden. Interested in science, piano, stamps, sports, reading, dolls and swimming.

Betty M. (12), Inglewood, California. Wishes to hear from girls in the United States and foreign countries. Interested in outdoor sports, reading, and flowers.

Betsy B. (12), Paxtang, Pennsylvania. Interested in designing, music, swimming, and Girl Scouts.

Patricia C. (12), Fairhope, Alabama. Would like to correspond with girls in Germany, Ireland, or France. Interested in swimming, jumping, boats, and reading.

Louise S. (12), Framingham, Massachusetts. Interested in sports, moving pictures, and dogs.

Betty T. (12), Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa. Wishes to hear from girls in other countries. Interested in music, birds and animals, and to exchange postcards.

Alice M. S. (12), Pasadena, California. Would like to hear from girls anywhere. Interested in the violin, puppets, baseball, and airplanes.

Mari M. (12), Tokyo, Japan. Wishes to correspond with girls in the United States, or any part of world. Interested in sports, piano, painting.

Margaret M. (12), Wellington, New Zealand. Would like to hear from girls in other parts of world. Interested in stamps, Girl Guides and film stars.

Betty H. (12), Seattle, Washington. Wishes to correspond with girls in China, Japan, Scotland, Egypt, Switzerland, or England. Interested in baseball and stamps.

Patricia F. (13), Topeka, Kansas. Would like to hear from girls in Ireland.

Mary M. G. (13), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from girls in France or the United States. Interested in art, dancing, and swimming.

Harriet H. (13), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from girls in other countries, especially Sweden and Spain. Interested in swimming and skating.

Peggy D. (16), Hamilton, Montana. Interested in sports, films, and outdoor life.

Joy C. (16), Jackson Heights, New York. Wishes to correspond with girls in Germany or England, preferably. Interested in journalism, music, photography, and tennis.

Margaret O. (16), Hamilton, Montana. Interested in horseback riding, films, and swimming.

Caroline E. B. (17), Medford, Massachusetts. Interested in sports, reading, stamp collecting, and foreign correspondence.

Mary M. (17), Canton, Ohio. Would like to hear from girls especially in Switzerland, Scotland, New Zealand, or Australia. Interested in making scrapbooks, poetry sketching, music, and sewing.

Madalyn F. (17), Fort Wayne, Indiana. Would like to hear from girls anywhere. Interested in dancing, reading, writing, drawing, acting, sports.

Minnie P. (17), Moran, Texas. Wishes to receive letters from girls in foreign countries. Interested in stamps, post cards and snapshots.

Margaret I. (18), Redlands, California. Would like to hear from girls in Ireland, Australia, France, Scotland, Spain or anywhere. Interested in art, history, English, water sports, stamp collecting, farming especially.

Isabelle S. (18), Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

Betty L. G. (19), Los Angeles, California. Interested in dancing, tennis, writing and motion pictures.

Leona E. K. (19), Kansas City, Missouri. Would like to correspond with girl in Mexico. Interested in sports, stamp collecting and various types of plants.

Boys

Cecil B. (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to correspond with boys in Havana, Cuba.

Hugh F. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Spain.

Bobby B. (13), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boys in Spain and Switzerland.

Bob L. (13), Lemon Grove, California. Would like to hear from boys in Japan.

Albert F. (13), Jeffers, Montana. Interested in stamp collecting and would like to hear from boys in any country.

Charles L. (13), Freeport, New York. Wishes to correspond with boys in foreign countries who are interested in stamp collecting.

Robert S. P. (13), Hampton, Virginia. Would like to correspond with boys in Switzerland and France. Interested in swimming, stamps, and ice skating—when there is ice in Virginia.

Kenneth S. (14), Portland, Oregon. Would like to correspond with boys in Spanish or Portuguese speaking countries. He would translate the letters and reply in English.

Denys W. F. (14), Sevenoaks, Kent, England. Wishes to hear from a boy in Texas. Likes animals, sports, reading and stamps.

Charles S. D. (15), Forsan, Texas. Would like to correspond with English or Scotch boys who will tell him of their ways. Interested in stamp collecting, piano, floral work.

Robert W. W. (15), Dunedin, N. E., New Zealand. Would like to correspond in French with boy in France, or the United States. Interested in sports, music and drama.

Dennis A. H. (16), Bristol, England. Interested in sports, stamp collecting, miniature ship making.

Tony B. (16), Harrogate, England. Would like correspondent in foreign country, outside of England. Interested in stamps, woodwork and crests.

Howard O. B. (17), Toppenish, Washington. Would like to hear from boy in France or countries of British Empire. Interested in sports, French language, music, literature, travel and government.

Kempson M. (18), Luckham, Australia. Would like to correspond with boys in India and Africa with a view to exchanging stamps.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

YOUR CHILD
IS SAFE
with a CLEAN-BE-TWEEN

This is a toothbrush that will instantly appeal to all mothers who read The Christian Science Monitor because it is the last word in efficiency and cleanliness.

IT IS DIFFERENT — Because it is the only toothbrush which turns on the handle to reach and clean the surface of all the teeth. Clean-Be-Tween is the modern brush for adults and children. Regular retail price 59c. Renewal brushes at less than one-half the original cost makes Clean-Be-Tween a most economical toothbrush. Bristles are Soft, Medium, and Hard; Lifetime Handle—Assorted Colors.

YOUR DRUG OR DEPT. STORE can supply you—or write

CLEAN-BE-TWEEN

TOOTH BRUSH CO., Inc.
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
1608 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles

The Two Gardens

TO THE visitor from Ireland, there seemed to be little connection between that orderly garden in an English village, and the huge high-walled slope at Cloneen where, of recent years, John, the one remaining gardener, strove valiantly to keep things as they were in the "good old days." Nor, at first sight, was there anything about the comparatively small red-brick house, facing the village street, to bring to mind the rambling, ivy-covered building on an Irish hillside where the long avenue dropped between tall pine trees and was carpeted through most of the year with the faded fragrant needles. A house in which long stone passages led back from the sunlit hall into cool places where, on the hottest day in summer, milk and butter were cool and sweet. It was not until the exile carried into her English home the fresh flowers she had cut, and began to fill the waiting vases, that the Irish guest realized the strength of the tie that will always stretch back to Cloneen: for every flower handled that day held its memory of the well-loved place. "There's a history about that rose," she would say, pushing the long stalk gently into a slender vase. Or of a carnation of unusual beauty: "I got my first plant of that at Lisadoon—and it was raining."

No true garden-lover will move to a new home without the precious bundle of slips, cuttings, and seeds saved from some withered pod; not even when the move is as long as that from the south of Ireland to the Midlands of England, with a sea-crossing and the customs barrier at the other side. This exile was no exception. The friend who traveled with her on the journey, and who waited to settle her into her new home, has often spoken of it. "Except for Biddy's basket," she has said, referring to the small dog who went with her beloved owner, "the only thing she troubled about at all was the bundle of plants; and when we got to the house she would not even go inside until the roots were under damp clay."

ALL HER LIFE it has taken the exile a long, long time to settle cut flowers. In her English home that day, with a listener who knew Cloneen, it was a leisurely business indeed. It was a blue cornflower that reminded her of the first seeds she had ever sown in the square patch that had been so much better cared for than those of the other children. Even then she was the gardener of the family, and had gladly spent her weekly twopence on the packets that were adorned with pictures of blooms so much gaudier than any of the flowers that came up. "I wrote my own name in the clay with a stick," she said, "and dropped the seed into the little trenches, and watched beside them for hours; but by the time the blossoms came out, no one on earth could know one letter from another."

The squat glass vase was only half filled with pansies, when she paused to speak of the pansy bed at Cloneen. "I brought these plants with me," she said of one particular kind, "because they have such typically Irish faces—half sad, half gay. You can see the difference for yourself." She pointed to some that had come from the local nursery. "Their faces are so much more placid and contented," she said; and they were. She touched the petals gently. "No one could be really lonely when she has pansies," she went on, "especially when they once grew at Cloneen and have that air of remembering." She bent her head toward the half-filled vase. "Do you remember how the faded leaves clung to the beech hedge there," the listener heard her say, "even when the trees were bare?"

WHEN AT LAST the flowers were settled and the perfume of fresh roses crept through the pleasant room, the exile looked at the little heap of withered stalks on an old tin tray and picked up a carnation whose petals had dropped, one by one. "I never saw carnations like that anywhere but at Lisadoon," she said, "and I wanted one for years. Miss Ellen always tried to give us bits of her plants when we went to see the garden, but Miss Ann could not bear them to go." She smiled at the faded flower. "Miss Ellen gave me that plant one showery day," she remembered, "just as her sister came round the corner, and I dropped it into the closed umbrella I carried. Then we all went round the garden together; but, when the rain came, I dared not put it up, and Miss Ann kept on saying she had never before seen anyone carry a closed umbrella in the rain and get wet when she might have kept dry."

Through the window the exile looked out at the rockery that holds so many small reminders of Cloneen. "I never see it," she said, "without thinking of what John said when I was away and someone suggested that he ought to weed my rock garden before I came back—a job he detested at any time—but he was quite firm. 'I wouldn't meddle wid that rockery at all,' he said reprovingly, 'for 'tis actchilly full up of little heirlooms belongin' to the Misthress.'"

ACROSS THE NEAT garden a sudden wind from the west hurried, and was gone, with a soft rustling of leaves and a stirring of some of the taller plants that once grew at Cloneen. Had the pine trees beside the long winding avenue whispered to it as it came?

D. M. LARGE

Discovering America's Climate

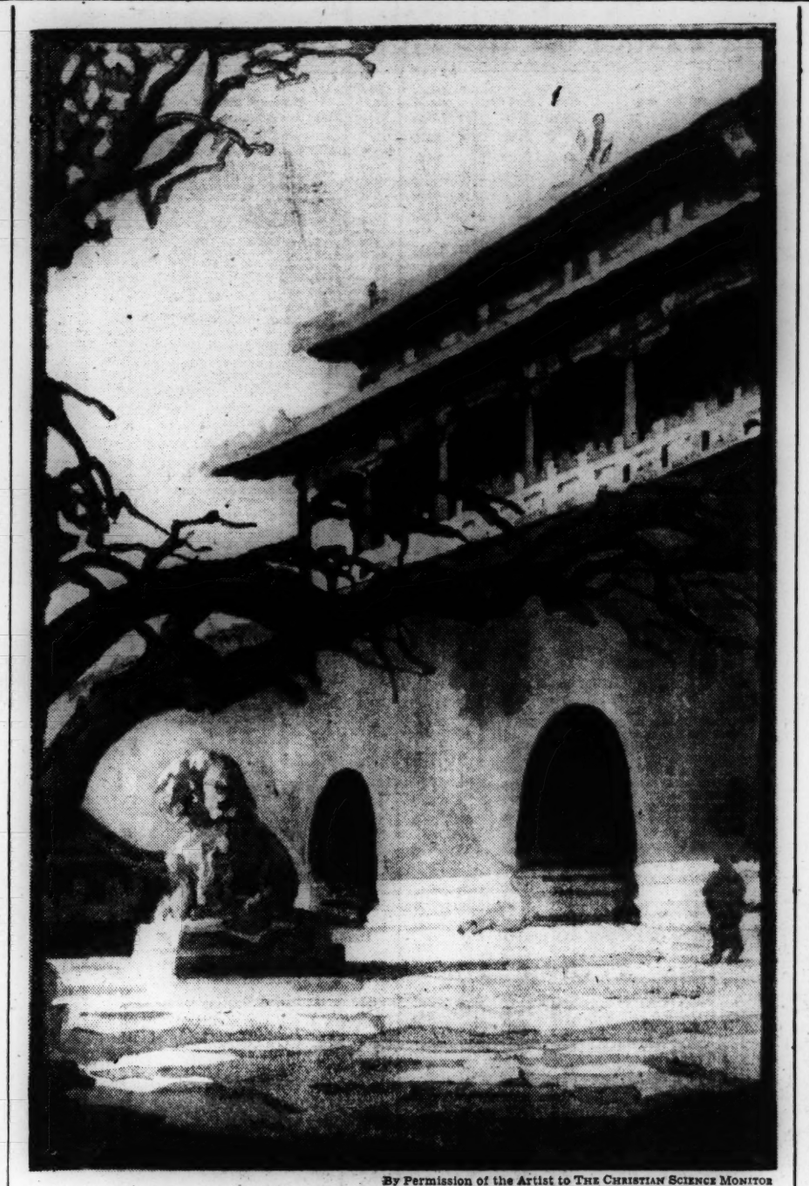
I LANDED last week at Jamestown in Virginia. It was on the thirteenth of May, 1607, that the earliest permanent settlers disembarked from three British ships, Sarah Constant, Goodspeed, and Discovery, in the James River after a five months journey across the Atlantic. This small band of one hundred and five men, led by Captain John Smith, formed the nucleus of one of the greatest nations in the world. To me, therefore, Jamestown was the obvious starting-point from which to make my discovery of America.

As I stood on the deserted jetty, the wood of which had been bleached grey by a semi-tropical sun, I felt like Gulliver cast up on Brobdingnag, for above me circled three chicken-hawks about the size of eagles, and around me fluttered deep red butterflies with a wing-span about as big as that of a swallow. There were also some extremely sinister-looking enlargements of wasps. It was like looking on the world through a powerful magnifying glass.

The scene upon which I looked was, like the weather, superb. If it were only on account of the climate, I would urge those of you who have time, and can afford the fare, to take the next boat and join me. No one had ever told me about this American climate. Since I have landed the sun has shone on me out of a cloudless sky for practically the whole of every day until yesterday, and there has always been a gentle breeze to temper the heat. And the odd thing is that people seem to regard this as normal. . . .

Then the scenery. I had expected the James River to be a narrow creek, in a more or less impenetrable jungle. Instead, I found myself looking across a tidal yellow water about a couple of miles wide, fringed with trees on either shore, and absolutely deserted except for one solitary ferry, crossing from Norfolk, bearing the name Captain John Smith. A thin white bird stood statue-like on a wooden pile, some little way out from a green sloping lawn on the waterside. On this lawn stood two monuments of bronze on granite plinths, one of John Smith, weather-beaten, fierce, and swashbuckling, the other of the young Indian girl Pocahontas, with arms outstretched towards him. . . .

I passed on up the hedgeless road, with occasional fields of large green-leafed Indian corn, some still growing, some recently cut and gathered into stooks, and everywhere trees. Here and there in the clearing, standing under the trees, I saw white wooden houses, with green shutters, netted verandahs and sometimes a coloured and sometimes a white occupant swinging idly in rocking-chair or hammock.—From "A Modern Columbus," by S. P. B. MAIS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE T'IEN AN MEN, PEKING: *A Color Print by Katherine Jowett*

THE T'ien An Men (Gate of Celestial Peace) in Peking is the southern entrance to the Forbidden City from the Imperial City. It was the principal gate through which officials entered to see the Emperor or to visit their offices. The foreign representatives were also allowed to use this gate, when presenting their credentials, or when granted an interview by the Emperor.

The Gate consists of five openings, the center one of which was originally reserved for the use of the Emperor alone. For some time after the Revolution the custom was retained of keeping the central gate closed, but now it is the only gate used by the public. Nothing in Peking surpasses this gate in dignity and solidity. It was constructed by the Emperor Yung Lo, of the Ming Dynasty, over five hundred years ago, as part of his scheme to renovate the whole of the Forbidden City. From time to time throughout the centuries the eaves and lattice-work have required a new coat of paint, or the wall has been re-plastered and washed with a fresh application of rose-colored wash; and it is these repeated color-washings that have given to the wall its depth and tenderness of tint.

The gate on the right of the picture is the central one, and the entrance through the immense thickness of the walls, forms a long, cool, echoing tunnel, on whose one-time sacred flag-stones hawkers peddle their wares, coolies rest beside their burdens, children play, and beggars sleep. The gate is approached by a magnificent marble bridge, the pillars of whose seven curving spans are exquisitely carved with Imperial dragon and phœnix and look almost as fresh as on the day they were set up. The gate itself is guarded by a pair of colossal stone "lions." These almost mythical monsters, although dubbed "lions," look strangely unlike their namesakes. A replica of these creatures—the size varies according to the pocket of the householder—are to be found outside almost every doorway in Peking. There is an old Chinese belief that milk is secreted in a lion's paw; so the female (the lion in our picture) is always represented holding a cub underfoot as she feeds it. The lordly male, meanwhile, is shown playing with a ball.

Learning to Wait

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY promises of peace, happiness, rest, and freedom are given in the Scriptures to those who wait upon the Lord—to those who serve Him.

"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him: fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass," sang the Psalmist (Psalms 37:7). In one sense, waiting means serving; and a right discernment of the practical import of waiting is indispensable in demonstrating health, happiness, and success in human experience.

Because of the universal belief in a limited God and a changeable universe, waiting is frequently considered a static state of thought in which the passage of time is supposed to change conditions to either a better or a worse state, than they express at the present time. This concept of waiting postpones success and joy; it is destructive in its tendency, since its basis is the belief in chance and uncertainty.

Christian Science explains that God and His creation are unchangeable, and that good is now and always has been real and present. God and man coexist; beauty, affluence, peace, harmony, and joy are inseparable from God, the creator. Therefore, a passage of time does not affect the presence and permanence of good. God is the only cause and creator. Love and its manifestation are coexistent.

Man is perfect and indestructible; he is continually serving God by reflecting His dominion and power. Mankind, the human concept of man, waits on God by serving both God and man through spiritualization of thought and the working out of high ideals in daily life.

Right waiting is active, joyous service; it is the necessary accompaniment of the acceptance of the truth about the spiritual nature of God and man. Waiting on God is a constructive mental activity, an activity of hope, faith, and absolute certainty of the ultimate triumph of good.

In human experience there are many times when one is called upon to wait. Jesus waited three days before going to the home of his friend Lazarus, who was reported dead. In those three days of waiting he certainly felt no fear, doubt, or despair. Instead, as the triumphant demonstration of ever-present life later proved, there was in the Master's deliberation a sense of dominion which refused to believe that either time or personality had anything to do with the presence of life and harmony as belonging to man.

There are times in human experience when it seems that having done all one knows how to do, he must simply wait—wait for the logic of events to clear away the smoke of battle. Mary Baker Eddy gives a higher admonition for the encouragement and sustenance of such waiters when she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 454): "Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must 'have her perfect work.'" In the utilization of divine Love, the perfect concept is formed, and all that hinders or oppresses is proved unreal. Active waiting is never tiresome or irksome; it is always joyous and strength giving.

A man who took pride in keeping his appointments with punctuality and in meeting his obligations with promptness found himself becoming disturbed and irritated because in his new location he was associated with so many people who seemed both careless and indifferent about appointments and obligations. Being a student of Christian Science and accustomed to making an effort to demonstrate harmony in every detail of his experience, he soon began to examine his thought and to seek for a higher sense of waiting. He noted that many people in his locality used the expression, "waiting on him," rather than the one he had always used, "waiting for him." Pondering this expression opened a line of thought somewhat new to him, and he began earnestly to study all the citations from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings on the subject of waiting. In the light of this new study he soon saw that in one sense to wait is to serve. He further saw that the highest service which he could render his fellow man was to see him as he really is—God's reflection, upright, free; spiritual, not material.

The hours of waiting which had seemed irksome and irritating became happy, profitable hours of service to God and man—hours in which he learned to realize the joy of serving. Thus his understanding of God and his love for God and man greatly expanded, and there came to his experience the blessing of peace and prosperity.

The Bible gives authority for expectancy of good as the result of active waiting. In Isaiah it is written (40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." And Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 184), "Since the world was, men have not heard with the ear, neither hath the eye seen, what God hath prepared for them that wait upon Him and work righteousness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Warten lernen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR alle, die auf den Herrn warten—Ihm dienen—enthält die Heilige Schrift viele Verheißungen des Friedens, der Freudigkeit, der Ruhe und der Freiheit.

„Sei stille dem Herrn und warte auf ihn; erzürne dich nicht über den, dem sein Mutwille glücklich fortgeht", sang der Psalmist (Ps. 37, 7). Warten bedeutet in einem Sinne dienen, und rechtes Erkennen der praktischen Bedeutung von Warten ist beim Beweisen von Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Erfolg im menschlichen Leben unerläßlich.

Infolge des allgemeinen Glaubens an einen begrenzten Gott und ein veränderliches Weltall wird Warten häufig als ein starrer Gedankenzustand betrachtet, wobei das Verstreichen der Zeit angeblich die Zustände ändert, sie entweder besser oder schlechter macht, als sie jetzt sind. Durch diesen Sinn von Warten erleiden Erfolg und Freude einen Aufschub; er hat etwas Zerstörendes an sich, da er auf dem Glauben an Zufall und Ungewißheit beruht.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott und Seine Schöpfung unveränderlich sind, und daß das Gute jetzt wirklich und gegenwärtig ist und immer gewesen ist. Gott und der Mensch bestehen zugleich; Schönheit, Fülle, Friede, Harmonie und Freude sind von Gott, dem Schöpfer, untrennbar. Daher beeinträchtigt das Verstreichen der Zeit die Gegenwart und die Fortdauer des Guten nicht. Gott ist die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer Die Liebe und ihre Bekundung bestehen zugleich.

Der Mensch ist vollkommen und unzerstörbar; er dient Gott beständig durch Widerspiegelung Seiner Herrschaft und Macht. Die Menschheit, der menschliche Begriff vom Menschen, wartet auf Gott, indem sie Gott und dem Menschen durch Vergeistigung des Denkens und durch Ausarbeiten hoher Ideale im täglichen Leben dient.

Rechtes Warten ist tätiges, freudiges Dienen; es ist die notwendige Begleiterscheinung des Annehmens der Wahrheit vom geistigen Wesen Gottes und des Menschen. Auf Gott warten ist eine aufbauende Denktätigkeit: tätiges Hoffen, Glauben und unbedingtes Gewißsein des schließlichen Sieges des Guten.

In der menschlichen Erfahrung muß man oft warten. Jesus wartete drei Tage, ehe er in das Haus seines Freundes Lazarus ging, nachdem dieser gestorben war. Während dieses dreitägigen Wartens hatte er sicher keine Furcht, hegte er keinen Zweifel und war nicht hoffnungslos, sondern sein Denken war, wie der siegreiche Beweis allgegenwärtigen Lebens später zeigte, von einem Bewußtsein der Herrschaft durchdrungen, das ablehnte zu glauben, daß Zeit und Persönlichkeit etwas mit der zum Menschen gehörigen Gegenwart des Lebens und der Harmonie zu tun haben.

In der menschlichen Erfahrung hat es zuweilen den Anschein, daß man, nachdem man alles getan hat, was man tun kann, einfach warten muß—warten, bis der folgerichtige Verlauf der Ereignisse den Dampf der Schlacht zerteilt. Mary Baker Eddy gibt eine höhere Ermahnung zur Ermutigung und Stützung derer, die warten, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 454): „Warte geduldig, bis die göttliche Liebe auf den Wassern des sterblichen Gemüts schwebt und den vollkommenen Begriff bildet. Geduld ,aber soll fest bleiben bis ans Ende' ". Bei der Anwendung der göttlichen Liebe formt sich der vollkommene Begriff, und alles Hindernde oder Unterdrückende erweist sich als unwirklich. Tätiges Warten ist nie ermüdend oder lästig; es ist stets freudig und stärkend.

Ein Mann, der seinen Stolz darein setzte, seine Verabredungen immer pünktlich einzuhalten und seinen Verpflichtungen unverzüglich nachzukommen, wurde aufgeregt und ungehalten, als er an seinem neuen Platze mit so vielen Leuten in Berührung kam, die bei Vereinbarungen und Verpflichtungen nachlässig und gleichgültig zu sein schienen. Da er als Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewöhnt war, sich zu bemühen, in jeder Einzelheit seiner Erfahrung Harmonie zu beweisen, prüfte er bald sein Denken und suchte nach einem höheren Sinn von Warten. Es fiel ihm auf, daß viele Leute an seinem Platze den Ausdruck „ihm aufwarten" gebrauchten statt des Ausdrucks „auf ihn warten", den er immer gebraucht hatte. Durch Nachdenken über diesen Ausdruck tat sich ihm ein etwas neuer Gedankengang auf, und er begann ernstlich über alle Stellen in der Bibel und in Mrs. Eddys Schriften, die vom Warten handelten, nachzudenken. Im Lichte dieses neuen Forschens sah er bald, daß Warten in einem Sinne Dienen bedeutet. Er sah ferner, daß der höchste Dienst, den er seinem Mitmenschen erweisen konnte, darin bestand, daß er ihn so sah, wie er in Wirklichkeit ist—als Gottes Widerspiegelung, die rechtschaffen, frei, geistig, nicht materiell ist.

Aus den Stunden des Wartens, die ihm lästig und ärgerlich erschienen waren, wurden freudige, nützliche Stunden im Dienste Gottes und des Menschen—Stunden, in denen er die Freude des Dienens erkennen lernte. Dies erweiterte sein Verständnis Gottes und seine Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen sehr, und er erlebte den Segen des Friedens und des Gedeihens.

Die Bibel bestätigt, daß wir als Folge tätigen Wartens Gutes erwarten dürfen. Im Propheten Jesaja lesen wir (K. 40, 31): „Die auf den Herrn harren, kriegen neue Kraft, daß sie auffahren mit Flügeln wie Adler, daß sie laufen und nicht matt werden, daß sie wandeln und nicht müde werden". Und Mrs. Eddy schreibt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 184): „Solange die Welt besteht, haben die Menschen weder mit dem Ohr gehört, noch hat das Auge das gesehen, was Gott für diejenigen bereitet hat, die auf Ihn warten und Gerechtigkeit üben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Midsummer in the Tyrol

IT WAS one of those midsummer mornings Tyrol knows, when the light is so brilliant it seems to spring at you. When it is an excitement to stand in the shade on the inside edge of a wood and to see, between the black boles of the trees, blinding strips of the steel-bright wall that is the day outside. Schloss Freundsberg on the very peak of a pure green conical hill thrust its square keep of grey stone into a sky blue and smooth as cloisonné with luminous clouds ballooning across it.

The castle which is said to be nine hundred years old consists only of this watch-tower and a small gallery (now occupied by the caretaker) connecting its ground floor with a little church. The green cone of the hill rises so sharply that even on the track the townspeople have worn, one's feet are inclined to slip back instead of going forward. The grim strait stronghold whose lines are exactly those of a child's three-storeyed house of cards throws a long narrow shadow down the hill. Opposite, the pine-trees of another hill fling the black spears of their shadows to lie evenly in a row on the vivid green. Either side of the stony little track the grass is full of clover and the hill drowsy with bees. To breathe the air is like tasting wild honey. Birds sing. From a carpenter's shop in the town comes the sound of sawing and hammering. Vaguely one thinks how pleasant it is; that and other sounds floating up from the town and the neighbouring countryside; the cackle of distant hens, the tinkle of a cow-bell, the voices of men chanting in the cloister church of Schwaz. While near at hand the air is lively with the shouts of little boys running hither and thither in the gloom of the pinewoods on a hill rising immediately behind Schloss Freundsberg's bright green cone. . . .

It was yet early in the day as I went down the castle hill into Schwaz. A great bell in the town was drawing attention in a deep solemn voice to the fact that another hour had gone. Was it the Maria Maximiliana, that famous bell the Löffler men cast in Maximilian's foundry at Mühlau? It said on a brooding note: "An hour has passed! Another gone!" and seemed to sigh. But there were tenor bells replying on a high jangle of joy: "Has it really? How lovely! The next may be wonderful!" They sounded very frivolous, but their point of view was better, I thought, than Maria Maximiliana's.

Schwaz has a delightful trick of building angled instead of goblet-shaped oriels. They are very small, and the little dark-shuttered windows at either side of the angle have their sills massed with brilliant flowers in pots; geraniums and pelargoniums or purple fuchsias and scarlet geraniums or masses of great rose-headed waxen begonias in mustard-yellow, pastel-pink, rich carmine and saffron. Such a window, flinging petalled shadows on the sunlit wall of white plaster below its brilliant sill, goes well with the jocund bells of Schwaz. And just as you may be enjoying the two together, from a side street come three laughing little girls, one black-haired and dark-eyed with the skin of a damask rose, one flaxen-white, and the head of the third shining like gold. They trip along, their hands full of frilly pink tea-roses.—NINA MURDOCH, in "Tyrolean June." (London: Harrap. New York: Funk and Wagnalls.)

Identity

OH, MIGNONETTE is fragrant,
But chicory is blue;
And no four walls of garden plot
Can boast its merry hue,

For every stretch of dusty lane
Is made a lovely place,
And every patient fallow field
Is lent a tender grace.

Yes, mignonette is fragrant,
And chicory is blue:
One loves a sunny garden,
And one a larger view.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Picnic Party

I LEFT the picnic party
Playing at quoits
Beneath the many-colored paper lanterns
And walked alone upon the pier
Where the rowboats were moored—
Red boats, blue, green, saffron.
About the lights swarmed myriads
Of silver-winged insects.
At the end of the pier
The water was soft black
Like the wing of a bird:
I could see the bobbing white caps
Of a few late bathers,
And hear their gay shouts and splashings.
A violent cloud, shaped like a sunburst,
Half covered the star-studded gray of the sky,
And behind the trees of the opposite shore
Flashed sharp ribbons of lightning.

LUCILE J. GILBERT

Devon Interlude

BY THESE things I'll remember you at last,
When gentle hands of time have caught you up
And quaintly folded you into the past,
With Devon lavender and honeysuckle:

The swift exuberance of windy skies,
Filled with the plaintive cry of swaying gulls;
The sea-light in a sailor's steady eyes;
The warm, dry roughness of the friendly fingers.

Comfortable bodies, set before
Their sturdy cottages, in homely talk;
And fuchsia nodding quietly round the door,
And loose-limbed mongrels lolling in the sunshine.

The leaping of the boat to meet the wave,
The leaping of the wave to meet the sky,—
By these things memory of you I'll save,
Mingled with fragrance of the honeysuckle.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month.....75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Listed Stock Quotations

After Early Strength in Steels, List as Whole Sells Off

Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Lose Most Gains On Late Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The stock market breasted mild profit-taking waves this afternoon following an earlier upsurge by the steels.

Sloss-Sheffield preferred extended the morning's sharp upturn to score an advance of around 14 points. Buying was prompted by resumption of the dividend, brokers said.

Although U. S. Steel slid over quietly into the loss column, other steels held rises of fractions to 2 points or so. Gainers included Bethlehem, Crucible, Vanadium and American Steel Foundries.

Johns-Manville declined more than a point.

Fractional improvement was shown by Western Union, Santa Fe, Loew's, Poor & Co., and Chrysler, which was ex-dividend.

Study Reserve Factor

With the rise of 50 per cent in reserve requirements of Federal Reserve Member Banks two days off, Wall Street circles revived interest in possible repercussions on the money market.

The opinion of most observers was that the money market would sustain the sharp drop in excess reserves without being ruffled.

Banking circles studied reports in well-informed quarters that excess reserves for the week ended Wednesday would rise about $100,000,000.

Such an upturn, money experts said, would leave the total considerably short of the $3,500,000,000 estimated by the Federal Reserve Board as of mid-August.

Wall Street found the income report of Eastman Kodak another bright spot on its ledger of earnings improvement. For the 24 weeks ended June 13, profit equaled $3.51 a share against $3.05 in the like period a year ago.

The French franc was off .00¼ of a cent at 6.58⅝ cents. The pound sterling was up ¼ of a cent at $5.02¾.

Bond Activity Broad

Buying activities in the bond market again covered a wide range today.

A rise in several of the long-term Treasury issues to record levels was one of the incidents focusing investment attention during early trading.

Rail liens were sought by investors who were impressed by the promise of carrier revenues attaining levels for the remainder of the summer beyond the expectations held a few months ago.

The foreign division was given a lift by a further rise in Italian obligations. Cuban loans were soft after Wednesday's rise.

New peaks in the U. S. Government list were reached by Treasury 2½s, 1944, 2¾s and 4s, which were the only Treasury issues to appear on the tape during the first hour. The guaranteed government loans also showed gains.

Prices paid for many corporate bonds were fractions to a point above the previous closings, including Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, 1950, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, 1947, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Union Pacific 4s and Western Union 5s.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Superior Portland Cement pf, A	2.71½c	Sept 1	Aug. 22

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Eastman Kodak Co	25c	Oct. 2	Sept 5
Masonite Corp	50c Q	Sept 15	Sept 1
Triplex Saf Gl Co Ltd (10s) ord reg .30⅞		Sept'36	
Do (Am Dep Rec) for (10s) ord reg .30⅞		Sept'36	

Final

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Triplex Saf Gl Co Ltd (10s) ord reg .30⅞		Sept 36	
Do (Am Dep Rec) for (10s) ord reg .30⅞		Sept'36	

Increased

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Masonite Corp	50c Q	Sept 15	Sept 1

Interim

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Courtauld's, Ltd. A D R for ord reg.11⅛c		Aug 18	July 14

Resumed

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Texas & Pacific Ry pf	$2.50	Aug. 31	Aug. 15

Regular

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
American Felt Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sept 16
American Gen Corp $3 pf	.75c Q	Sept 1	Aug. 19
Do $2.50 pf	62½c Q	Sept 1	Aug. 19
Do $2 pf	50c Q	Sept 1	Aug. 19
Bk of Nova Scotia $3	Q Oct. 1	Sept 15	
Cincinnati, N Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry Co 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
East Kodak Co	$1.25 Q	Oct. 2	Sept 5
First Nat Stores	62½c Q	Oct. 1	Sept 15
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept 15
Do 6% pf	20c Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Gt No Paper Co	25c Q	Sept 1	Aug. 20
Masonite Corp	75c	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Mich Steel Th Pr	25c Q	Sept 10	Aug. 31
Ogilvie Fl Mls Co Ltd 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 29
Procter & Gamble Co 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Sept 15	Aug. 25
Public Service E & G Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sept 30	Sept 1
Do 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Sept 30	Sept 1
U S Gypsum	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sept 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sept 15

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21½	24
Bangor Hydro Elec 6% pf	110	
Bangor Hydro Elec 7% pf	122	
Brockton G & L	81½	101½
Central Me. Pow. pf	74½	78½
Central Me. Pow. 7% pf	80	85
Cent. Vt. Pub Serv 6% pf	101	103
Conn. Lt. & Pow	72	77
Conn. Lt. & Pow 5½% pf	112	116
Conn. Lt. & Pow 6½% pf	116	120
Conn. Pow.	57	60
East Util. Assoc.	33	35½
East Util. Convert	7	8½
Fall Riv. G. Wks	19½	21½
Fitchburg G. & El	48½	52½
Green Mt. Pow. pf	90	95
Hartford Elec.	70	74
Haverhill Elec.	38	41
Haverhill Gas	16½	18½
Holyoke Wat. Pow.	268	
Lawrence G. & L.	52	56
Lowell Elec.	55	
Lynn Gas & Elec	95	100½
Mass. Pow. & Lt. pf	27	29⅝
Mass Util. Asso. pf	34¼	37¼
N. E. G. & E. 5½% pf	38	42
N. E. Pow. Asso 6% pf	78¾	83
N. E. Pow. Co pf	45	98
N. E. Pub. Serv.	3	4
N. E. Pub. Serv 7% pr. ln	50	54
N. E. Pub. Serv 6% pr ln.	43	47
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pf	15½	18
N. E. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	15½	17½
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	50	54
No. Bos. Lt. Prop. pf	104½	108½
Providence Gas	65	72
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	105½	107½
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	32	35
Roceland Lt. & Pow	12½	14½
Springfield Gas	16¼	18¾
Twin States G. & E. pr pf	107	111
West. Mass. Cos.	32	35

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Aug. 13	Aug. 12
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3*)	66	65½	65½	
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13⅜
189¼	177⅛	Adams Millis (2)	20	20	20	40
81¼	58	Air Reduction (3*)	78⅛	77½	77½	78
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
40	12⅜	Allegh pf ww XXX (h)	40¾	39⅜	39⅝	39¼
39½	12⅞	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	39½	39	39	
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43	42	42	42¼
39¾	26⅝	Allegheny Steel (1)	34¼	33¾	33⅞	34¼
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24	24	24	24¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	241	238	238	243
59⅞	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	59	57	57¼	58⅞
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
28½	19¼	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
6⅝	2⅝	Amal Leather		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
54¼	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	52¾	52¾	52¾	
55½	37	Am Bank Note (12b)	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	38¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	100	101½	100
56½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	58	57	57	56½
137½	113¾	Am Can (4*)	122½	120¼	120¼	122⅝
43¼	30	Am Car & Fdry	44⅛	43	43	42¾
86¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	86⅝	85½	85½	86⅜
56¾	31	Am Chain	55⅜	54½	54½	55⅛
150	114¾	Am Chain pf (8½g)	129	127	129	
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
323⅛	201½	Am Com Alcohol	270⅝	267⅛	267⅛	266⅝
31¼	15¼	Am Crystal Sugar	31	30⅜	31	31
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9¼	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7¼
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
21¼	11	Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
8⅞	3⅜	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
57⅞	27	*Am Home Pr (2.40)	46	46	46	46
3⅛	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (5)	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
121⅝	95⅛	Am International	117⅛	115⅛	115⅛	117⅛
36¼	23⅜	Am Locomotive	32	31⅜	31½	31
95½	66	Am LoCo pf	93	92	93	
29⅝	21	Am Mach & Fy (3)	21⅞	21½	21½	
15	10	Am Mach&c Met	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
35⅞	25⅛	Am Metal	34¼	33	33⅜	33⅜
52	35½	Am News (1½)	52	52	52	
14⅞	7½	Am Power & Lt	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜
69¼	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (2½)	69	67½	68	67
78⅛	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (3)	79⅝	78	79½	77⅞
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	24	22⅞	23⅜	23
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28½	27¾	27¾	28¼
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	111	111	111	111
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	27¼	25	25	27½
32¼	25	Am Shipbuilding (2)	27	27	27	26¼
91½	65⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	88⅛	87½	87½	87½
39¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	40⅞	39½	39½	39⅞
127½	107⅜	Am Steel Fdr (2)	128½	126½	128¼	
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref pf (5)	58⅜	55	58	54½
141⅜	120	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	139	139	139	
26⅝	20⅜	Am Sum Tob (1*)	25½	25	25	
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	176¼	173⅛	173⅞	176¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	100½	100½	100½	100½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	102	102	102¼
13	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (.80)	12⅜	12	12⅛	12⅛
27	19¼	Am Wat W & E	26⅛	25½	25½	26
74¾	54⅞	Am Woolen pf (1)	63½	63½	63½	63½
10	4⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (1.40b)	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	40¼
60⅛	35	Anaconda Wire (2.40b)	58½	57¾	57¾	58¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	18¼	18⅜	
15	9	Andes Copper	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	108½
7⅝	3⅜	Armour Ill	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
84	66⅞	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	78	78	78	78¼
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1⅞*)	49¾	48¾	49½	49½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (2)	13	12½	12⅝	12¾
22⅛	8⅜	Artloom Corp	13½	13¼	13¼	15¼
19¼	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
88⅛	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	88	86½	86½	86⅛
106⅜	96	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	105
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	32⅞	31½	31⅜	32
115	111⅜	Atl Ref pf	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛	
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	27½	27⅝	
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	69¾	69¼	69¾	67½
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	121	121	121	
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	32¼	31¾	31⅞	31¾
10⅞	5⅞	Austin Nichols	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅜	5½	5½	5½

—B—

67⅛	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	31⅜	3	31⅜	31⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin pf (h)	45	44¼	44¼	45¼
24⅛	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23¼	22	22⅜	22½
35⅜	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36	34⅜	34⅝	34⅞
3¾	2⅜	Baldwin pd (4)	3⅛	3	3	
49¼	49⅛	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	44
118	112¼	Bang & Ar pf (7)	115½	115½	115½	
20¾	13½	Barker Bros	16	16	16	
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94½	94⅞	94½	94½
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
107⅜	86¾	Bastuk Cigar (3a)	19	18⅛	18½	18
95	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1.20)	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	29¾
24½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1.25*)	23½	23⅛	23⅜	21½
61¼	45	Best & Co (2*)	56½	56	56½	56¾
57¾	45	Beth Steel	62¼	60¾	61¼	61¾
19	16⅜	Beth Steel 5½ (1)	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝
121	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	122⅜	122	122	122¼
28¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.40)	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
24½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
83	83	Blumenthal pf	90	89¾	90	95½
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29½	28½	28⅞	29¾
63¼	44	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	44	44	44
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	89	89	89	90
45	23⅜	Bon Ami B (4)	41½	41	41	41½
25	25⅜	*Borden (1.60)	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	32
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	75	73	73½	75
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15	15	15	15⅛
64⅞	42½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	57⅛	55	55½	56¾
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	52½	50⅝	51¾	50⅞
50½	41	*Bristol Myers (2*)	48	47¾	47¾	49⅜
104¼	97½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	102	102	
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅜	8	8	8
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	39	39	39¼
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49⅝	49⅛	49⅜	49½
14⅛	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	10
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
20⅛	13¼	Bucyrus Sc cv pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
1⅞	1	Budd Rit 2 pd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¼	10	10	10⅛
10½	8⅞	Bullard (.40b)	9	9	9	9
31⅞	29¾	Bullard (1.40b)	29	28⅝	28⅝	28½
35⅛	11½	Bulova Watch	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34¼
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27⅝	27½	27½	28
9	5¼	Bush Term (h)	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
6⅜	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅜	4⅜	4½
25¼	16½	Byers	22¾	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜
74	53⅜	Byers pf	69½	68½	68½	67½
30⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	30¼	28⅝	29⅛	28⅞

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Pack (1½)	43⅜	42	42	42½
1⅜	⅝	Callahan Z &L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
40¾	30	Campbell Wy & C (1*)	34⅞	33	33¾	33
16⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	15¾	15¼	15¼	15½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¼	12	12	12⅛
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1.20b)	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
53½	42¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	51½	51	51½	51
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
186	92½	Case Thresh	169	169	169	169½
79	54¾	*Caterpillar Trac (2)	76½	76	76	76½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27⅞	26⅛	26¼	26¾
21¼	19	Celotex Co (2)	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
56¾	54	Celotex Co pf	75½	75¼	75½	74½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31⅞
57	35	Central RR of NJ	42	42	42	41⅞
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53⅜	53½	54⅛	53⅞
18¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	99⅞	99	99	99
50	26	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86	85	86	84⅞
69⅞	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	68¼	67¾	67⅞	67¾
45	20½	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	41¾	41¼	41¼	
6¼	2⅞	Chi & G W pf (h)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8⅜	4	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29
31⅝	25⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	3
11⅜	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8	8	8	8⅛
12⅞	6¾	Chi Pneum Tool	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
59	40¼	Chi Pneu T pf	56⅛	55½	55½	56½
4	1½	Chi Ry 1 & P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27	27	27	
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24¼	24¼	24¼	
11¾	7	Childs Company	8¾	8½	8½	
25	25	Chile Copper (1)	36¾	36½	36¾	
124⅝	83½	*Chrysler (4) (6½b)	117⅜	115⅜	115¾	119⅞
15¼	10	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¼	17	17	
42⅞	28	City Ice & P pf (6½)	83½	83	83½	83
8⅝	7	City Stores	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
33	22⅜	Clark Equipmnt (1.20)	32½	32⅜	32⅝	33
107¼	104½	Cleve El Il pf (4½)	111¾	111½	111¾	
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	36¾	36¼	36¼	36
68	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	58¾	58½	58½	59½
64	46	Coca Cola (3)	117½	117½	117½	117½
571	555⅛	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	
17¾	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1g)	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	14¼
20½	13	Colo-Palm-P pf (6)	103¾	102⅜	103¼	103
100½	100¾	Collins & Aikman (2*)	54⅜	53⅛	53½	53
51	33	Collins & A pf (7)	112	112	112	
8¾	6¼	Colonial Beacon Oil	28¼	28	28¼	
7⅝	5	Colo F & I (.50)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
49	25	Colo F&I pf (.70)	29¾	28¾	29¼	29
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	31⅞	31	31⅜	32
23⅜	14	Colo & S 2 pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (2.20e)	22⅜	21¾	22	22⅜
100	83¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	100	100	100	
16	12	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	39	38	38	38¼
45	31	Columbia P pf (2¾)	45	45	45	44¾
135	111	*Columbian C vtc (4*)	132½	132	132	133¾
72	52	Comm Credit pf (2½)	72½	72	72	72⅜
107¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4½)	106½	105½	105½	106¾
93	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	77⅞	77½	77⅝	77¾
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	77⅞	77½	77¾	77¾
123	110½	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	116¾	116¼	116¼	
24⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.60)	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
5¼	2¾	Comwlth & So	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
62	50¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	7½	7½	7½	7¾
44⅞	20⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35⅝	34½	35¼	34
19¼	16	Conn Ry & Lt pf	17¾	17¼	16	17¼
12⅜	8⅜	Consol Cigar	12⅞	12	11⅞	10¾
32½	21	Consol Cig pref ww (6½)	80	79½	79½	80
4	2	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	3	3¼	
15½	8⅝	Consol Coal pf vtc	15½	15	15½	13⅝
4⅜	3	Consol Film Ind (1g)	18	17½	17½	17½
44⅜	27¼	Consol Fd NY (2)	43¾	43	43	43
14⅜	11½	Consol Oil (½)	12¼	12	12	12
2⅜	1½	Consol Textile (h)		1½	1½	1½
24⅜	15⅞	Cont Diamond (1)	21½	21⅛	21¼	21
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	17⅛	16	17	15¾
3	2	Cont Baking B	2¼	2	2	1⅞
88½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	88½	87⅞	88¼	
70⅝	52½	Cont Can (3)	70⅜	69½	69½	70¼
42⅜	27⅛	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	32	31½	31½	32
50	31	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	41	40½	40⅝	40¾
3	1	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
34⅜	23⅛	Cont Oil (1)	32⅜	31¼	31¼	
46	25	Cont Steel (2)	33⅜	33½	33½	33½
66	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66	66	66	
80⅛	65⅜	Corn Products (3)	66⅞	66	66	66½
5	3	Coty	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
37⅝	25	Cream of Wheat (2)	36½	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
31½	15⅜	Crosley Radio (.15g)	29⅜	28½	28½	29¾
57¼	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	59	59	59½	59½
48⅛	46¼	Crown Cor pf n ww (2¼)	48½	48¼	48½	48¼
7¼	4	Crown Zeller vtc	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
46⅛	28	Cruchble Steel	44½	44½	45¼	44¾
115	95½	Cruchble Stl pf (2g)	115½	114	115½	113
2⅜	1	Cuba Cane	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10	10	9⅞
41½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38	38	38	38
46	33	Curtis Publishing	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¼
2⅛	⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
17¼	11⅜	Curtiss-Wright	12⅜	12	12	12
2¼	1	Curtiss-Wright A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
65	42¾	Cutler Hammer (1*)	63½	63	63½	64

—D—

7⅜	3⅝	Davega St (.30*)	16⅛	16	16	15¾
59	50	Deere (.) Co	79	78½	78½	78½
29¾	18¾	*Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29½	29½	
27	27	Detroit Edison (4*)	27	27	27	27
26	13½	Detroit W G (1g*)	25¼	25	25	25
47	45¾	Del & Hudson	47	45¾	45¾	46
23¾	14⅝	Del Lack & W	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	19½
153	128	Detroit Edison (4*)	151½	151	151½	
40½	33	*Diamond Match (1½*)	33⅜	33¾	33¾	35¼
43	38	*Diamond M pf (1½*)	40	40	40	
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	25⅛	24	24	24½
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	55½	53½	53½	53½
11⅞	9¼	Dominion Stores	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
79⅜	50⅜	Douglas A	74	72	72½	74⅛
40½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	39⅝	39¼	39¾	40
25¼	13	Dresser B	24½	24	24½	24¾
1¼	⅝	Dur hill Inter	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	14	14	14	
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60*)	164¾	161	161	163½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	
25	13	Durham Hos pf	15½	14⅛	15½	14

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	182	182	182	183¼
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	160	160	160	
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34½	34	34	34⅜
10¼	5¼	Eitington

Business and Industry

Entire Radio Industry Geared to Exceed Previous Records

Commerce and Finance

World Inflation Under Way Avers Business Service

Worldwide inflation is inevitable as long as budget deficits continue to mount without being covered by taxes, and while costs of living rise and real capital is diverted to non-productive uses, declares the United Business Service.

While government expenditures continue on such a large scale, the service asserts, the citizen must prepare himself for gradual inflation of money and credit in which monetary units will buy progressively less of goods and services.

Progress Partly Artificial

"Although in the world at large there has been definite progress toward economic betterment since 1932, much that appears as progress is of a highly artificial character," the letter states.

"Speaking broadly, what is needed to improve the economic condition of the world's people is more, not less, production of those goods and services which supply the requirement of better living, and a system of distribution which diffuses their benefits in the broadest manner consistent with the maintenance of the requisite rate of output.

"Through relief projects and bonus payments we, in this country, are providing a relatively broad distribution of consumer goods. But we are doing it at the cost of constant piling up of governmental debt. There are only two ways in which this can be met: either by increased taxation, which puts a brake on industry and raises the costs of production, or by some form of inflation that lowers the purchasing power of the dollar. The latter method penalizes thrift and saving. In the end it brings a shortage of real capital and so raises production costs.

Living Costs Up Abroad

"Practically all countries have spent heavily for relief or armament, or both. The following table shows the rising costs of living, due at least in part to higher taxes and inflationary forces. The cost of living is measured in each country in its own currency. The comparison is between the cost of living index of March of this year as compared with that of the monthly average for 1928 and for 1933.

Cost of Living in Leading Countries

	March 1936	Per Cent Change From 1928	Per Cent Change From 1933
Great Britain	88.0	—12.0	+ 3.7
Sweden	92.0	— 8.0	+ 2.7
Norway	88.4	—11.6	+ 2.9
Denmark	100.0	0.0	+ 8.9
Belgium	89.9	—10.1	+ 2.5
Czechoslovakia	94.5	— 5.5	+ 2.0
Hungary	81.8	—18.2	+ 4.1
Poland	59.7	—40.3	—12.5
Germany	81.9	—18.1	+ 4.1
France	92.1	— 7.9	— 8.1
Netherlands	80.8	—19.2	— 1.6
Switzerland	80.7	—19.3	— 0.7
United States	84.1	—15.9	+ 9.6
Canada	81.7	—18.3	+ 9.6
Japan	86.8	—13.2	+ 7.8

"Some of these countries have reduced the gold value of their monetary units during the period of comparison; others have not. Except those of the gold bloc, all show a higher cost of living than in 1933. In their case the figures mirror a rising value of gold."

Aroostook Potato Pool Has Successful Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine — The Aroostook Production Credit Association, reporting final results of the 1935 potato marketing pool, showed about 2,500,000 barrels of the 1935 crop sold, with gross receipts of over $6,000,000.

After deducting freight and other expenses, but not including credit due farmers on the sale of culls, on interest earned and on farm storage, the net pool price amounted to $1.315 on U. S. No. 1 or grade B at Presque Isle. At the same shipping point the net price on grade A was $1.35 and on grade C of Commercial, $1.218.

The highest net price in any of the seven freight zones was $1.54 on certified Green Mountains in the southernmost point of the country while the lowest price for any grade at any point was 99.4 cents on Selected Bliss in freight zone No. 1 which included St. John and St. Francis.

The first airplane dusting of potato fields in Aroostook County has just been done in Presque Isle. Although this method of dusting potatoes is not unusual in the South it is novel to Aroostook. It is possible to dust 150 acres an hour by the airplane method.

British Columbia Lumber Shipments Set New Record

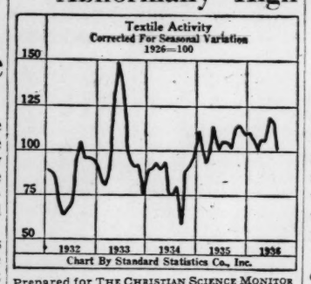
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—An all-time high record for monthly overseas lumber shipments from British Columbia was established in June of this year, and operations for the first six months of the year indicate that the lumber industry of this province will set a new mark for its exports during the current 12 months.

In June British Columbia shipped out 111,000,000 feet of lumber by water, a gain of 11,000,000 feet over the shipments for May. June shipments brought the total waterborne export for six months up to 556,898,728 feet, a gain of 158,000,000 feet over the figure for the same period a year ago. Britain is still Canada's largest lumber customer.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Textile Activity Abnormally High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the cotton textile and rayon yarn producing industries already operating at abnormally high levels, indications are that there will be little or no seasonal recovery in aggregate textile activity this fall.

Due to shorter number of working days in the period, consumption of textile fibers this month may be smaller than that of last month and also below that of August, 1935.

Effect of New Tax Law on 25 Companies Is Shown in Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The effect of the tax measure, recently passed by Congress, on 25 representative companies is shown in the following table assembled in Poor's Investment Advisory Service. Results for 1935 are used as the earnings base, with the 1936 tax provisions applied thereto.

The bill's chief departure from the orthodox consists in its punitive imposts on undistributed earnings, according to Poor's analysis of the bill. Not only is the normal tax rate raised from 13¾ per cent to 15 per cent on the incomes of corporations earning more than $40,000 annually, but an additional surtax is imposed on all undistributed profits. This excise ranges up to 27 per cent for that portion of surplus after dividends which exceeds 60 per cent of profits before dividends.

"From an economic standpoint, the most significant aspect of the new tax law is the curb placed on building up corporate reserves," the analysis states. "During a period of depression the large reserves formerly held for a rainy day will not be available. Hence, business enterprises will be forced to reduce wages and dividend payments more quickly than hitherto as a matter of self-protection. Thus, depressions are likely to be deepened.

"On the other hand, the heavy levies on undistributed profits will make for larger dividend payments in periods of rising prosperity such as the present. Logical candidates for dividend liberality are stocks of entrenched concerns that have followed a conservative dividend policy. Also in line for dividends are the issues of less secure organizations that now are developing satisfactory earnings but for various reasons are not yet distributing them."

	*Actual 1935 Results				Results if New Law Had Applied in 1935					
	†Federal Tax Per Share	Earns. Per Share	‡Divds. Per Share	Surplus Per Share	Federal Tax Per Share	Sh. After Normal & Surplus Taxes	‡Divds. Per Share	‡Surplus Per Share	Federal Surplus Tax Per Share	Total Tax Per Share
Allied Chemical	1.56	8.71	6.00	2.71	1.70	8.28	6.00	2.57	0.29	1.99
American Smelting	1.17	5.01	0.40	4.61	1.27	4.61	0.40	4.51	0.31	1.57
Anaconda Copper	0.21	1.29	Nil	1.29	0.22	1.02	Nil	1.28	0.26	0.48
Borg-Warner	0.98	5.89	1.75	4.14	1.06	5.12	1.75	4.06	0.69	1.76
Central Aguirre	0.34	2.14	1.50	0.64	0.37	2.03	1.50	0.61	0.08	0.45
Chrysler	1.27	8.07	2.00	6.07	1.41	6.84	2.00	5.93	1.09	2.50
Continental Can	0.67	4.21	2.55	1.66	0.73	3.94	2.55	1.60	0.21	0.94
Crown C. & S.	0.81	4.02	1.50	3.52	0.88	3.59	1.50	2.45	0.36	1.24
Detroit Edison	1.21	7.61	5.00	2.61	1.32	7.18	5.00	2.50	0.32	1.64
General Motors	0.62	3.69	2.25	1.44	0.68	3.45	2.25	1.38	0.18	0.86
Gulf Oil	0.37	2.33	Nil	2.33	0.40	1.85	Nil	2.30	0.45	0.95
Inland Steel	1.04	6.54	2.00	4.54	1.14	5.68	2.00	4.44	0.76	1.90
International Harvester	0.74	3.28	0.75	2.53	0.80	2.84	0.75	2.47	0.38	1.18
Loew's Inc.	0.81	4.49	2.25	2.24	0.89	4.10	2.25	2.16	0.31	1.20
Melville Shoe	0.86	5.04	2.88	2.16	0.97	4.66	2.88	2.05	0.27	1.24
Mesta Machine	0.50	3.15	1.75	1.40	0.55	2.91	1.75	1.35	0.19	0.74
National Steel	0.82	5.16	1.50	3.66	0.90	4.44	1.50	3.58	0.64	1.54
Norfolk & Western	2.89	17.51	10.00	7.51	3.04	16.42	10.00	7.36	0.94	3.98
J. C. Penney	0.99	6.08	3.75	2.33	1.08	5.70	3.75	2.24	0.29	1.37
Philip Morris	0.92	5.80	1.00	4.80	1.01	4.81	1.00	4.71	0.90	1.91
Phillips Petroleum	0.52	3.23	1.25	1.98	0.56	2.89	1.25	1.94	0.30	0.86
Sears, Roebuck	0.71	4.45	1.75	2.70	0.78	3.93	1.75	2.63	0.45	1.23
Spiegel, May, Stern	1.47	8.18	0.75	7.43	1.60	6.74	0.75	7.30	1.31	2.91
Union Carbide	0.49	3.06	1.70	1.36	0.53	2.84	1.70	1.32	0.18	0.71
F. W. Woolworth	0.51	3.22	2.40	0.82	0.57	3.08	2.40	0.76	0.08	0.65

Note: Normal tax on incomes over 40,000 is 15 per cent under the new law. A surtax is levied on surplus after dividends at the following rates: 7 per cent on that portion of net after dividends not exceeding 10 per cent of net before dividends; 12 per cent on the net after dividends on the next 10 per cent of net before dividends; 17 per cent on the net after dividends on the next 20 per cent of net before dividends; 22 per cent on the net after dividends on the next 20 per cent of net before dividends; and 27 per cent on the net after dividends on any balance that exceeds 60 per cent of net before dividends.

*For 1935 calendar or fiscal year as case may be. †Estimated—in most cases. ‡ Cash dividends charged against 1935 earnings. ‡ After normal but before surplus tax.

Radio Sales Hit New High During First Half 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The radio industry is starting the second half of the fourth year of uninterrupted expansion and all branches of the industry are geared to exceed previous record marks, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"During the first six months of 1936, the peaks of 1935 were passed," says the report, "production running ahead by 15 to 25 per cent and distribution by 15 to 30 per cent. Much of the bonus money went into radios, and wider industrial employment contributed to the gain, while the increasing construction of new homes, with the consequent need of modern reception, is counted among the indicators for more extended improvement.

More Motor Radios

"Automobile radios were outstanding in the sales volume for the period, exceeding the 1935 figures by 30 to 150 per cent," the survey continues. "As only about 17 per cent, or 3,900,000 of the passenger automobiles registered at the close of 1935 were equipped with radios, the number at the end of 1936 is expected to total 5,000,000, acording to an estimate by Radio Today. Battery sets for unwired homes in farm districts have been selling faster than production, although there are around 170 types on the market, some deriving power from windmills and some from gas motors.

"Nearly every radio owner tuned in on the programs which last year brought $86,492,635 net revenue to the 625 broadcast stations in the United States. More money is being spent by sponsors for entertainment this year, as national advertising broadcast for the first half of 1936 rose 7.6 per cent from the 1935 peak, and was larger by 25.4 per cent than in 1934, and 80.5 per cent than in 1933.

"During the first six months of 1936, radios were turned out at the fastest rate in the industry's history. Successive monthly increases brought the peak for the period in June, when many factories operated plants at capacity, with some divisions on double shift, in order to deliver 1937 models to distributors early in July.

"Output averaged 15 to 25 per cent more than for the first half of 1935, with production of parts and equipment larger by 15 to 50 per cent. Automobile radio speakers for the six months equaled the entire 1935 production.

Expect Active Fall

"Present high production rates give indication of being maintained through the fall months, as many factories are from four to six weeks behind their shipping dates. Based on the 5,375,000 radio sets manufactured in 1935, according to the compilation of Radio Retailing, trade estimates have placed 1936 output at approximately 6,000,000. This would represent an increase of 11.6 per cent from the 1935 total, which was higher than the 1934 total of 4,696,000 by 14.5 per cent, and set a new peak," the survey concludes.

Retail Advertising 7 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A total of 13,962,564 lines of newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 66 major cities is reported by Advertising Age for the week ended Aug. 1, an increase of 917,590 lines or 7 per cent over the corresponding week of 1935.

The week which ended Aug. 1 was the twenty-third consecutive week during which 1936 retail advertising has exceeded 1935, Advertising Age reports. Thus far this year total volume of retail advertising in the reporting cities has been 504,019,770 lines, compared with 478,452,647 lines last year.

This is an increase of 25,567,123 lines, or about 5.3 per cent.

Bush Reorganization Plan Meets Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The proposed reorganization of the Bush Terminal Building Company, providing for a merger of that company with its parts, the Bush Terminal Company, has been denounced by the bondholders protective committee representing the consolidated mortgage bonds of Bush Terminal Company, in language unusually vigorous for the financial community.

The protesting committee, which is headed by E. A. Potter Jr., vice-president of th Guaranty Trust Company of New York, urges all consolidated mortgage bondholders not to express any approval of the proposed plan since it does not cut fixed charges to a level that earnings can support. This committee warns such holders not to be misled by the fact that the plan proposes immediate payment of interest on their bonds, and expresses the belief that such payment will be made in any event.

Funds for Partial Payment On Brazil Bonds Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of State of Santa Catharina, Brazil, twenty-five year 8 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1947, are being notified by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., as special agent, that funds have been deposited with them on behalf of the State of Santa Catharina, sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America, of 22½ per cent of the face amount of the coupons due Aug. 1, 1936, amounting to $9 for each $40 coupon, $4.50 for each $20 coupon and 90 cents for each $4 coupon.

Pursuant to the decree of the chief of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, such payment, if accepted by the holders of the bonds and coupons, must be accepted in full payment of such coupons and of the claims for interest represented thereby.

Heads Traders Body

J. Gentry Daggy
Of Philadelphia, Newly Elected President of the National Security Traders' Association

SEC Is Fixture, Security Traders Told by Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—National Security Traders' Association, which recently closed its third annual convention here, elected J. Gentry Daggy of Parsly Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, president succeeding the retiring president, Henry J. Arnold of W. P. Clancy & Co., Cincinnati.

The association of security traders was formed in Chicago's Palmer House in 1934 to "establish and maintain high standards of ethical conduct, to provide the benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and to afford the means of discussing matters pertinent to the trading division of the security business."

The association includes 2100 members out of a total of 5785 brokers and dealers registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There are 20 of the large financial centers of the United States represented in the group.

David Saperstein, director of the trading and exchange division of the SEC, was the principal speaker. He declared that the SEC "is as significant as any piece of social legislation thus far evolved by a capitalistic society and it is here to stay."

Other officers elected by the association include: Arthur E. Farrell of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, first vice-president; William T. Patten Jr., of Patten, Eyman & Co., Seattle, second vice-president; Joseph Sener of Mackubin, Legg & Co., Baltimore, secretary, and William Wardell of Lewis, Kalman & Co., St. Paul, treasurer.

Motorist's Tax Near Fourth of Car Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 1935 the average motor vehicle operator in the United States paid special automotive taxes aggregating $49.06, or 24½ per cent on the $200 average value of his car, according to figures compiled by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. This amount was approximately $1 per vehicle more than paid in 1934.

Gasoline taxes again constituted the largest item in the automotive tax budget, the average motor vehicle operator paying $30.10 through federal and state levies on fuel. Of this total, $23.53 on an average was paid to the state and $6.57 to the Federal Government.

Registration fees, drivers' licenses and similar fees amounted to $12.31, while federal excise taxes on lubricating oil, new automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, parts and accessories, amounted to $3.85 more. Personal property taxes on local levies of various kinds are estimated as $2.80 more.

Hardware Demand Holds; Big Call for Bicycles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Better than seasonal business conditions mark the hardware trade, and even the drought has not seriously disturbed the flow of trade. A scarcity of summer supplies has been felt in some sections, and more interest has lately been shown in quality merchandise. Wholesalers, whose shipments cover a large territory, report July sales as about 10 per cent greater than a year ago. In favored localities sales were even ahead of the good record of June, says Hardware Age.

Builders hardware sales, and contract work are reported by some wholesale distributors as more than double the corresponding 1935 showings.

With the greatly increasing demand for bicycles some factories have been from four to six weeks behind in production. Women's bicycles which formerly were in much less demand than men's models are now selling in many sections in about the same proportion as men's bicycles.

Eastman Kodak Company Earns $3.51 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reporting earnings for 24 weeks ended June 13, 1936, the Eastman Kodak Company had a net profit of $8,081,870, including a $176,244 profit on sales of securities and after depreciation, reserve for federal and foreign income taxes and other charges. This equaled $3.51 a share on 2,250,921 no-par common shares, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock. No provision was made for the federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Net profit was $7,048,951 in the 24 weeks ended June 15, 1935, including a $197,788 profit on sales of securities. This was equal to $3.05 a common share.

Australia Advised To Decentralize Foreign Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Advice to Australia to extend her benefits under the Ottawa Agreement with Great Britain, not at the expense of sister Dominions, but definitely at the expense of foreign countries, was given by Victoria's Agent General in London, Sir Richard Linton, when he returned at the end of his three-year term.

'More than ever before," he said, "the people of Great Britain are anxious to increase their trade with Australia. The secret of increased trade for Australia is decentralization of marketing abroad. Such ports as Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol and Hull would welcome direct shipping services."

Last year the United States sold goods to Great Britain valued at £87,000,000 and took goods valued at £22,000,000 in return. Other countries with a favorable trade balance with Great Britain were Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Argentina and Germany. Australia must take advantage of England's desire for increased reciprocal trade and cut into the foreigners' territory, it is declared.

Sir Richard emphasized the need for care in packing and grading Australian products. "During my term in London," he said, "I received few complaints, but they were serious and grave evidence of gross carelessness. If the exporters concerned could realize the almost irreparable harm done to Australia's trade, they would learn a lesson. Generally the pack and makeup of Australian products is excellent."

U. S.-German Cotton Trade Is Eliminated By Aski Mark Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New cotton export business with Germany has been brought to a standstill, says the New York Cotton Exchange Service, by the decree of the German Government forbidding the use of ASKI marks. There is much apprehension in cotton export circles in this country, and it is expected that unless some new compensation arrangement is established, Germany will obtain its cotton supplies from other cotton-growing countries which are willing to accept German goods for payment.

The service goes on to say: "The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that perhaps 90 to 95 per cent of all the cotton exported by this country to Germany during the past season has been paid for by German importers in ASKI marks, and the American exporters have disposed of that currency by selling it, through the banks, to domestic importers of German goods. If American importers cannot use ASKI marks to pay for German goods, American cotton exporters are deprived of the market for such currency, and thereby prevented from converting the German currency received into dollars, unless some other basis of compensation is arranged.

"In the 1933-34 cotton season, consumption of American cotton by Germany was estimated at 1,099,000 bales. In the 1934-35 season, however, it was only 376,000. Preliminary estimates of consumption of the American staple by German spinners during the past season range around 400,000 bales. It is this consumption which is threatened by the new German decree."

Toronto's Public-Owned Railway Gains in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Gross revenues of the Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto's publicly owned street railway, declined slightly in 1935 as compared with 1934, but the net results are more encouraging than for four years, according to the fourteenth annual statement of the commission recently presented to the City Council.

The system is not operated to earn dividends for stockholders, but is entirely a service-at-cost undertaking.

Last year there were 148,715,656 revenue passengers, compared with 150,826,100 in 1933. Gross revenue in 1933 was $19,516,795, compared with $10,293,212 in 1933. Net income was $4,148,837 in 1935; $4,087,944 in 1934, and $4,030,913 in 1933.

For the fourth consecutive year the net income was insufficient, after paying all annual interest charges, and for redemption of debentures, to provide the full amount estimated for depreciation and amortization.

Accumulated surplus at the end of 1935 was $623,308. The commission, it is said, continues to operate at one of the lowest streetcar fares on the continent, an average of 6.173 cents. Average fares in the United States are figured to be 27 per cent more than the Toronto fare.

Warner Bros. Pictures Net Soars Over 600 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the period of 39 weeks ended May 30, last, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and its subsidiary companies made a net operating profit of $2,554,773, after deducting all charges, including amortization and depreciation and federal income taxes. This was equivalent to 60 cents a share on 3,701,090.8 common shares, excluding those held in the treasury, after allowance for current dividend requirements on the preferred stock. The net profit from operations, for the 39 weeks, before amortization and depreciation of properties and federal income taxes, was $7,509,019.

This year's net compares with net operating profit of $371,592, after charges, for the corresponding period last year.

The consolidated balance sheet, as of May 30, shows total current assets of $22,304,423, including cash of $3,475,010. Current liabilities are $17,597,486.

Shift to Grazing Seen for Millions Of Acres in West

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shift of millions of acres of land in the great plains from crop farming to stock ranching and other forms of grazing was termed "necessary to combat continued drought" by the Resettlement Administration.

The opinion was expressed in connection with a survey on land use by Dr. L. C. Gray, assistant Administrator Rexford Guy Tugwell and a technical adviser to the President's Great Plains Drought committee.

Long-Range Measures

This group is preparing a series of long-range measures intended to modify the effects of future droughts. It was expected the "basic changes" outlined would be included in the report to President Roosevelt.

Dr. Gray's study asserted that more than half of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota included plowed crop land which officials said must be returned to grass or forage crops.

Similar areas of large size were designated in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico with smaller districts in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The report said that much of the area which had been designated as "official drought area" during the current arid season was "good farm land capable of producing profitable crops" with normal rainfall. The Administration said that emergency federal measures would suffice in these, such as loans and relief jobs.

Emergency Laws No Solution

Emergency measures could not solve the problem for large areas "continually subject to drought and therefore not adapted to crop farming," the agency added, however.

These three types of readjustment were suggested: conversion of crop land to grazing range; increases in size of existing farm units, and small water reservoir projects to assure livestock feed.

Dr. Gray said that in none of the areas would all crop land "have to be retired," because "good farm land always is mixed in with areas not adapted to crop production."

The report said grass did not "succumb to dryness as easily as do farm crops," and at the same time built "up a natural cover" that resisted dust storms and wind erosion.

Engineering Work Declines Somewhat

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering awards for the week ended Aug. 11 declined from the levels established the week before and in the corresponding 1935 week, the Engineering News-Record reports.

For the most recent period awards totaled $41,282,000 compared with $53,253,000 the week before and $45,028,000 a year ago.

Private construction contracts amounted to $9,377,000 against $6,870,000 in the 1935 period, and public awards were $31,905,000 against $38,158,000. Of the latter, federal work accounted for $12,410,000 against $24,886,000 and state and municipal $19,495,000 against $13,272,000.

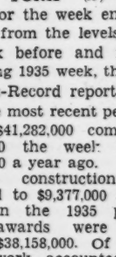
Prorating Greatly Aids California Apple District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif. — For the first time in the history of Gravenstein apple growing in Sonoma County, the season is closing with a stiff domestic market and a steady demand for the fruit. Prices are bringing better net returns to the growers than at any time since 1921. Both growers and shippers are benefiting, and the situation is attributed to several important factors, chief among which is the first full season of absolute proration control of shipments.

Records show about 1100 carloads shipped from here this season with at least as many more going into dried fruit, which is also bringing higher prices to the producers than it did a year ago. It is estimated the zone will produce about 5000 tons of dried Gravensteins.

This zone, which includes Sonoma County and a small section of Napa County, with 90 per cent of the crop centered around Sebastopol, lies 50 miles north of San Francisco and is the only commercial Granvenstein district in the United States, embracing approximately 1500 growers.


OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Employees Thrift Plans Show Gains In Last 9 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Participation in employees' thrift plans has been little affected by the depression, according to a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board and presented in a report on "Savings Plans and Credit Unions in Industry."

The survey shows that a slightly higher proportion of employees are contributing regularly under thrift plans than in 1927, when a previous survey was made by the board. Also savings of participating employees are as large per week. In 1927, 29.6 per cent of participating employees set aside from $1 to $1.99 each week and 30.3 per cent saved from $2 to $2.99. This year these proportions are 29.7 per cent and 30.5 per cent, respectively.

The depression did, however, result in the discontinuance of certain types of thrift plans. Savings plans operated by companies in co-operation with banking institutions were affected by bank failures and by the unwillingness of banks to continue carrying unprofitable small accounts. Only 35.1 per cent of plans of this type included in the 1927 survey are still in force.

Plans providing for the deposit of employee savings in the company business also declined in popularity, and only 26.4 per cent of the plan reported in the 1927 survey are still in operation. The pooled savings and investment type of plan was adversely affected by the decline in security prices, although 40 per cent of the 1927 plans have continued in force.

Experience with credit unions has been more favorable. Out of twenty-six credit unions covered in the Conference Board's survey in 1927, there are twenty which are still functioning.

Biggest Part of Canadian Cattle Quotas Received

WASHINGTON (AP)—The customs commissioner reported that 98 per cent of the quota of light cattle and 89 per cent of the heavy cattle quota permitted to enter the United States this year under the Canadian trade agreement already have been imported.

The statistics for the first seven months of the year showed only 16.2 per cent of the quota of dairy cows had been shipped into the United States.

A total of 50,920 cattle under 175 pounds were imported during the period, 48,682 from Canada, and 2238 from Mexico, representing 98 per cent of the total allowable for the year. A total of 139,061 heavy cattle, weighing more than 700 pounds, had been received by American markets, including 119,288 from Canada and 19,773 from Mexico. The heavy cattle imports were 89.3 per cent of the total allowable.

Canada sent 3241 head of dairy cattle to this country. Mexico sent none.

Phillips Petroleum Has Record Six-Months' Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Phillips Petroleum Company reports that its net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1936, was larger than for any comparable period in the company's history. It amounted to $7,336,303 after taxes, interest, reserves and retirements and operating expenses, but not including inter-company business or gasoline taxes collected and paid to federal and state governments.

The profit was equal to $1.77 a share on the stock, and is $2,316,327, or 46 per cent greater than earnings in the first half of last year. In that period net profit was $5,019,975, or $1.21 a share.

South Africa's Trade in 1935 Up £30,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The volume of South Africa's trade increased by nearly £30,000,000 in 1935 over the year before. This figure includes the increase in the gold premium, though without that the increase in trade is more than £22,000,000.

Germany displaced France as the Union's chief foreign customer during 1935. The change is mainly due to the barter agreement for wool, which resulted in Germany buying £3,009,356 worth of South African wool, compared with £1,579,637 in 1934.

As was to be expected, Italy's purchases declined considerably, from £1,194,000 to £671,000. Italy surrendered fourth place to the Netherlands. The only produce in which Italian purchases increased was tin ore. As a seller, however, Italy displaced the Netherlands in the tenth place.

The Union's imports of merchandise increased by £7,388,000, the only decreases being in foodstuffs and leather and rubber manufactures. The value of imports from the United Kingdom increased, but her share of the total trade from countries overseas declined slightly. Only three of the principal foreign suppliers, the United States, Japan, and Finland, increased their shares of the trade.

South African exports, exclusive of specie, increased by £12,732,000. Shipments of wool, the Union's premier agricultural product, increased by nearly 70,000,000 pounds, but the average price was lower. There was an appreciable increase in the export of rough and uncut diamonds, due to the large proportion of industrial stones. There was a marked recovery in mohair shipments and the price rose. More coal, worth nearly £100,000, was shipped.

The Union's customs revenue is now higher than it has ever been—£10,936,000.

Bank Clearings Up 5.3 Per Cent Above Similar 1935 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $4,785,771,000 in the week ended Aug. 12 compared with $4,545,189,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 5.3 per cent, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The increase this week compared with a decline of 2.6 per cent in clearings last week compared with a year ago.

At New York City clearings fell to $2,874,301,000 from $2,937,893,000 a year ago a decline of 2.2 per cent. last week the New York City total of $3,385,118,000 was 11.1 per cent under the 1935 level.

The total of $1,911,470,000 for outside centers represented a gain of 18.9 per cent over last year's total of $1,607,296,000.

Principal gainers outside of New York were San Francisco 35.5 per cent, Seattle 30.8 per cent, Detroit 38.3, Atlanta 24.1 and Buffalo 30.6.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $292,478,000, an increase of 21.3 per cent over $241,100,000 in the like week last year.

Saskatchewan Has Debt Plan to Ease Rural Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Debt adjustment, often important in an agricultural province, has taken a new turn in Saskatchewan where financial institutions have offered voluntarily debt reductions on mortgages and agreements for sale, on condition that the provincial government cancels the direct relief debts of the farmer, and the rural municipality reduces tax indebtedness on the mortgaged property.

A new department of the government has been set up within recent weeks with S. P. Grosch, K.C., as its head, to prepare the machinery for bringing the plan into operation.

Up to now, the financial institutions have agreed to the plan only in 136 rural municipalities and 19 local improvement districts out of the 302 rural municipalities. The area concerned has been affected by drought a large part of the past six years.

Labor's Share of National Income Is About Same in Good Years and Bad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a study about the general subject of who owns the wealth of the United States, the National City Bank makes the point that although the total of national income paid out in 1929 was $78,632,000,000, fell to $48,362,000 in 1932 and recovered to $53,587,000,000 in 1935, the percentages of income produced and paid to various groups of recipients varied comparatively little.

Thus wages and salaries togeteher amounted to 65.5 per cent in 1929, 63.9 per cent in 1932 and 67.3 per cent in 1935. This shows that all groups prosper or are depressed together, says the review. It means that all branches of the economic organization must be in balanced relation to one another in order to have prosperity. It is a matter of "team work."

If the equilibrium is disturbed the organization slows down and all incomes decline together.

The problem of maintaining prosperity is that of maintaining the organization in its highest state of efficiency. Every group has an interest of its own in maintaining fair and co-operative relations among all the groups. Co-operation, not strife, is the secret of prosperity, declares the bank.

Following is a table of classifications of wealth paid out in dollars and percentages, for the years 1929, 1932 and 1935 (millions of dollars):

	Nat'l Income Paid Out In			Percentage of Total Nat'l Inc. Paid Out		
	1929	1932	1935	1929	1932	1935
Labor (Wages & Salaries)	$51,487	30,920	36,057	65.5	63.9	67.3
Property Income:						
Dividends	5.964	2,754	2,830	7.6	5.7	5.3
Interest	5,104	4,975	4,422	6.5	10.3	8.3
Balance on foreign acct.	150	251	51	.3	.6	.1
Net rents and royalties	3,425	1,470	1,526	4.3	3.0	2.8
Total	14,642	9,450	8,829	18.7	19.6	16.5
Entrepreneurial Withdrawals	12,503	7,992	8,701	15.8	16.5	16.2
	78,632	48,362	53,587	100.0	100.0	100.0

Following are further details of aggregate income produced and paid out in each year, including and since 1929 (millions of dollars):

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Income produced	81.034	67.917	53.584	39.545	41.742	48.397	52,959
Total savings	2.402	—5.015	—8.120	—8.817	—3.198	—1.776	—628
Corporate savings	1.423	—3.909	—5.877	—6.566	—2.796	—2.340	—1.443
Business savg's of individ'ls	979	—1.106	—2.243	—2.451	—402	563	815
Income paid out	78,632	72,932	61,704	48,362	44,940	50,174	53,587

More Olympic Diving Honors for United States—Holland Girl Wins Backstroke

Adolf Kiefer Betters Own Olympic Record

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The United States annexed its third consecutive diving championship of the XIth Olympic Games today, qualified her swimmers in four events without a setback but uncovered no substitute for Eleanor Holm Jarrett and surrendered the women's 100-meter backstroke crown to Holland.

After Dorothy Poynton Hill, the 1932 champion, and Velma Dunn of Monrovia, Calif., had finished one-two in the women's platform diving championship, Dina Senff, Dutch fraulein, nosed out her compatriot, Rita Mastenbroek, and the American girls, Alice Bridges of Uxbridge, Mass. and Edith Motridge Segal of Los Angeles to assume the women's backstroke title Mrs. Jarrett won for the United States four years ago at Los Angeles. Mrs. Jarrett, a member of the current Olmpic squad, was dismissed from the team.

These two finals featured a day of competition marked otherwise by a new world record-breaking performance by Adolf Kiefer, Chicago youngster, in the men's 100 meter backstroke semifinals, and by the successful advance of America's entrants in the women's 400-meter freestyle trials, the men's 1500-meter freestyle preliminaries and the men's 200-meter breaststroke trials.

Second Record for Kiefer

For the second day in succession, Adolf Kiefer of Chicago bettered the Olympic and listed world record for the 100-meter backstroke. Swimming in the first semifinal, Kiefer was clocked in 1m. 6.8s., one tenth of a second faster than the time of 1m. 6.9s. he set up in the first trials yesterday. Al Vande Weghe of Paterson, N. J., was second in 6m. 8.6s.

The former Olympic record of 1m. 8.2s. was set by George Kojac in 1928. The listed world record of 1m. 7.4s. was set by Vande Weghe in 1934. Kiefer led all the way and won by a meter over his teammate, with Oliver of Australia third. Vande Weghe stayed close to the Chicagoan practically throughout, shaking off the others after 50 meters.

Taylor Drysdale of Detroit won the second semifinal of the 100-meter backstroke in 1:08.6, beating Shoji Kiyokama of Japan by one meter, with Yasuhiko Kojima, also of Japan, third. Kiyokama had a slight lead at the halfway point but the American, getting a more powerful kick off the turn, quickly caught and passed him halfway down the stretch.

Jack Medica, Seattle flash who captured the men's 400-meter freestyle title yesterday, raced to a dead heat with Noburu Terada of Japan in the second heat of preliminary competition in the 1500-meter freestyle competition. Medica and Terada each was clocked in 19:55.5. Sunao Ishiharada of Japan won the first heat in 19:55.8.

Christy Easily

Christy easily distanced Norman Wainwright of Great Britain in the fourth and last heat. After passing the Briton at the halfway mark, Christy went on to win by 25 meters in 20:26.5.

Detsuo Hamuro of Japan won the first of five heats in the men's 200-meter breaststroke preliminaries and set up a new Olympic record of 2:42.5. The former record of 2:44.0 was set in a trial heat of the 1932 Olympics by Reizo Koike.

Seitas of Germany, in second place, was clocked in 2:44.6, also under the former record. Ray Kaye of Detroit was third in 2:48.5.

Hamuro swam half the length of the pool under water at the start and gained a length lead which he held. Kaye had difficulty beating Adjaludoin of the Philippines, who was fourth in 2:50.2. The first three in each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the semifinals.

Jack Kasley, University of Michigan star from Detroit, also finished third in the second heat, which was won by Baburo Ito of Japan by one meter over Blake of Germany. The American was exactly even with Ito at the halfway mark, but rapidly dropped back at the finish and wound up a length back of Balke. Ito was clocked in 2:45.8; Blake in 2:46.4, and Kasley in 2:54.4.

Higgins Wins Third

Johnny Higgins of Providence, R. I., won the third heat in 2:48.8, beating Alpad of the Philippines by a length and a half. Higgins jumped into the lead at the outset, using his powerful butterfly stroke, and held it easily despite Alpad's sprint on the last lap.

Mrs. Hill's victory in the diving championship offered little excitement to the crowd of 5000 who sweltered under a hot sun. It was apparent almost from the outset that the Los Angeles star would take the top place unless she fell off the platform.

She scored 7.81, 8.36, 9.36 and 8.40 points, respectively, for the four dives, which were a swan dive from five meters, swan dive from 10 meters, running swan from 10 meters and a back somersault from five meters.

Miss Dunn dampened the enthusiasm of the crowd, predominantly German, by beating out Miss Koehler for the silver medal. Here's how the first six finishers scored:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	Total
Mrs. Hill	7.81	8.36	9.36	8.40	33.93
Miss Dunn	7.59	7.92	8.88	9.24	33.63
Miss Koehler	7.26	8.25	8.40	9.52	33.43
Miss Osawa	7.59	7.04	8.52	9.38	32.53
Miss Gillisen	6.88	7.81	7.44	8.40	30.53
Miss Kono	7.04	7.04	7.20	8.96	30.24

Crowd Chants

It all seemed very silly, but Mary Lou Petty of Seattle and two other starters loafed through the fourth heat of the women's 400-meter freestyle trials in which the first three in each heat qualified for the semifinals.

The crowd chanted "Ein, Zwei;" Ein, Zwei," as the trio enjoyed a leisurely swim. Miss Carlsen of Denmark coasted in, the winner, in 5m. 57.s., followed by Miss Jeffery, Great Britain, 6m. 12.7s., and Miss Petty, who is barely recovered from an attack of illness, in 6m. 6.6s.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 5 in this edition.

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Swimming

(Unofficial team standing, points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

Men

United States	38
Japan	36
Hungary	14
Germany	7
France	4
Great Britain	1

Women

United States	44
Holland	32½
Germany	20½
Japan	15
Denmark	6
Argentina	5
Great Britain	2

XIth Olympiad Champions

Track (men)	United States
Track (women)	Germany
Wrestling (freestyle)	United States
Wrestling (Greco-Rm.)	Sweden
Weight Lifting	Egypt
Canoeing	Austria
Shooting	Germany
Modern Pentathlon	Germany
Polo	Argentina
Cycling	France
Gymnastics (men)	Germany
Gymnastics (women)	Germany

Olympics Summarized

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Summaries in Olympic swimming competition today:

Women's Platform Diving Finals

Won by Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States, 33.93 points; second, Velma Dunn, United States, 33.63; third, Kaethe Koehler, Germany, 33.43; fourth, Reiko Osawa, Japan, 32.53; fifth, Cornelia Gilisen, United States, 30.53; sixth, Fusako Kono, Japan, 30.24.

Women's 400-Meter Freestyle Trials (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Hvegner, Denmark, 5m. 28s. (betters Olympic record of 5m. 28.5s set by Helene Madison in 1932); second, Lenore Kight Wingard, United States, 5m. 34s.; third, Coutinho, Brazil, 5m. 35.5s.; fourth, Mcrvom, Great Britain, 6m. 8-10s.; fifth, Harsanyi, Hungary.

Second Heat—Won by Wagner, Holland, 5m. 57.3s.; second, Sothy, Hungary, 6m, 14.8s. (only two starters).

Third Heat—Won by Fredericksen, Denmark, 5m. 39.5s.; second, Timmermanns, Holland, 5m. 42.5s.; third, Fleuret, France, 5m. 46.8s.; fourth, Morioka, Japan, 5m. 51s.; fifth, Delacy, Australia.

Fourth Heat—Won by Carlsen, Denmark, 5m. 57.1s.; second, Jeffery, Great Britain, 6m. 12.7s.; third, Mary Lou Petty, United States, 6m. 16.6s. (only three starters).

Fifth Heat—Won by Mastenbroek, Holland, 5m. 38.6s.; second, Schramkova, Czechoslovakia, 6m. 47.5s.; third, Kojima, Japan, 5m. 50s.; fourth, Biro, Hungary, 6m. 14.3s.; fifth, Venancio, Brazil.

(Morioka, Japan, fastest fourth and qualified for semifinals.)

Men's 1500-Meter Freestyle Trials (First Three in Each of Four Heats and Two Fastest Fourths Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Ishiharada, Japan, 19m. 55.8s.; second, Leivers, Great Britain, 20m. 4.4s.; third, Arendt, Germany, 20m. 10.7s.; fourth, Pirie, Canada, 20m. 16.4s; fifth, Darochavillar, Brazil; sixth, Angyel, Hungary.

Second Heat—Dead heat for first place between Jack Medica, United States, and Terada, Japan, 19m. 55.5s.; third, Jorgensen, Denmark, 21m. 42s.; fourth, Hooper, Canada, 21m. 47.4s.; fifth, Faustinhavelange, Brazil.

Third Heat—Won by Uto, Japan, 19m. 48.3s.; second, Ralph Flanagan, United States, 19m. 49.9s.; third, Freese, Germany, 20m 13.7s.; fourth, Talli, France, 21m. 3s.; fifth, Hamerton, Canada; sixth, Helstroem Denmark.

Fourth Heat—Won by Jim Christy, United States, 20:26.5; second, Wainwright, Great Britain, 20:47.6; third, Przywara, Germany, 20:59.0; fourth and last, Prader, Austria, 21:13.9.

(Pirie, Canada, and Talli, France, as fastest fourths, qualified for semifinals.)

Men's 100-Meter Backstroke Semifinals (First Three Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Adolf Kiefer, United States, 1m. 6.8s. (new Olympic record; betters Kiefer's 1m. 6.9s. made in trials); second, Al Vande Weghe, United States, 1m. 6.8s.; third, Oliver, Australia, 1m. 9.4s; fourth, Yoshida, Japan, 1m. 9.5s.; fifth, Christiansen, Philippines; sixth, Simon, Germany; seventh, Schwarz, Germany; eighth, Borg, Sweden

Second Heat—Won by Taylor Drysdale, United States, 1m. 8.6s.; second, Kiyokawa, Japan, 1m. 9.7s.; third, Kojima, Japan, 1m. 9.9s.; fourth, Schlauch, Germany, 1m. 10 8s.; fifth, Kerr, Canada; sixth, Wilfan, Yugoslavia; seventh, Besford, Great Britain; eighth, Metman, Holland.

(Yoshida, Japan, as fastest fourth qualifies for final.)

Men's 200-Meter Breaststroke Trials (First Three in Each Heat and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Hamuro, Japan, 2 42.5; second, Seitas, Germany, 2:44.6; third, Ray Kaye, United States, 2:48.5; fourth, Adjaludoin, Philippines, 2:50.2.

Second Heat—Won by Japan, 2:45.8; second, Balke, Germany, 2:46.4; third, Jack Kasley, United States, 2:54.4; fourth, Skou, Denmark, 2:57.6; fifth, Belvin, Bermuda; sixth, Puddy, Canada.

Third Heat—Won by John Higgins, United States, 2:48.8; second, Alpad, Philippines, 2:52.6; third, Jensen, Denmark, 2:55.7; fourth, Dos Santos, Brazil, 2:56.8; fifth, Mohamed, Egypt. (Berroeta, Chile, disqualified for improper turn.)

Fourth Heat—Won by Spence, Bermuda, 2:52.0; second, Clawsen, Canada, 2:54.7; third, Erbert, Czechoslovakia, 2:55.7; fourth, Reed, Chile (untimed).

Fifth Heat—Won by Koike, Japan, 2:43.3; second, El Defonzo, Philippines, 2:47.4; third, Heina, Germany, 2:48.5; fourth, Halmstroem, Denmark, 2:56.5.

(Ajaluddn, Philippines, as fastest fourth, qualified for semifinals.)

Baseball Game Fails To Hold Huge Crowd

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The largest crowd ever to see a baseball game in Europe or the United States—fully 100,000—last night jammed the Olympic stadium and watched two obscure American amateur teams play a demonstration game. The "World Champions" and the Olympics, both picked from the American Olympic baseball squad, played for seven innings, the Champions winning, 6-5.

Some of the enthusiasm of the huge throng of spectators quickly faded when the game began and they couldn't follow it. Thousands at first patiently tried to understand. The stadium wasn't lighted properly for baseball and as a result few people really could see the ball when it was pitched or fielded. The teams were hooted by some sections of the crowd who couldn't imagine what it was all about. The people were getting up and leaving at the end of the second inning.

If the Germans liked anything about the game it was the way the umpire yelled. "Bawl one, bawl two!" This always got a great laugh, but later became monotonous.

Americans Thrilling Berlin Audiences

Wide World

Little Marjorie Gestring, Executing One of the Fancy Dives in the Olympic Springboard Diving Competition, Which She Won

Upper—Dorothy Poynton Hill, Gold Medal Winner in Olympic Platform Diving This Morning. Center—Alice Bridges, Uxbridge, Mass., Backstroke Star, Who Took Third in the Final at Berlin Today. Lower—Jack Medica, Seattle, Wash., Speed Merchant, Who Broke Olympic Record in Winning 40-Meter Freestyle Swim

Yesterday's Olympics at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Swimming

Jack Medica lowered Olympic record to 4:44.5 in winning men's 400-meter freestyle title with Ralph Flanagan fourth. Marjorie Gestring led American sweep in women's springboard diving finals as Katherine Rawls and Dorothy Poynton Hill placed second and third, respectively.

Adolf Kiefer lowered Olmpic 100-meter backstroke record to 1:06.9, bettering listed world record, as Taylor Drysdale and Al Vande Weghe also qualified for semifinals.

Edith Motridge Segal and Alice Bridges qualified for women's 100-meter backstroke final as Dina Senff, Holland, continued to set the qualifying pace. United States team qualified for women's 400 meter relay finals.

Rowing

University of Washington set new Olympic record of 6:00.8 in beating British in eight-oared trial, qualifying for finals. Dan Barrow, Philadelphia, qualified for singles sculling semifinals by winning his consolation heat.

American representatives in competition for pair-oars with coxswain, four-oars without coxswain and double sculls, each finished fifth in first trials.

Basketball

United States beat Philippines, 56 to 23, qualifying for semifinals along with Mexico, which beat Italy, 34-17, Canada victorious, 43 to 21, over Uruguay, and Poland, which won by forfeit from Peru.

Gymnastics

Germany won men's team and individual championships and led in women's division after first two days of competition.

Handball

Germany, beating Switzerland, 16-6, and Austria, victorious over Hungary, 11-7, qualified for finals.

Field Hockey

India defeated France, 10-0, and Germany outpointed Holland, 3-0, in semifinals.

Water Polo

France, Germany, Belgium and Hungary qualified for final round. Second round scores: France 4, Austria 2; Germany 4, Sweden 1; Belgium 6, Great Britain 1; Hungary 8, Holland 0.

Boxing

Louis Laurie, flyweight; Andy Scrivani, lightweight; Ted Kara, featherweight, and Jimmy Clark, middleweight, qualified for boxing quarter-finals.

Yachting

Norway defeated Germany in a sail-off for second place in eight meter class after Italy had been adjudged the winner. Committee placed Great Britain, Norway and Sweden in that order in six meter division.

Equestrian

Competition began with dressage event with no results announced until today.

Owens Ties World 100-Meter Record

BOCHUM, Germany, Aug. 13 (AP)—Jesse Owens, star of the United States Olympic track team, last night equaled the world 100-meter dash record of 10.3 but disappointed 8000 spectators by broad jumping only 7.02 meters (23ft. 3⅝in.) and losing to Wilhelm Leichum of Germany, who jumped 7.25 meters (23ft. 9 7-16in.) in an international track meet.

Flashing Olympic speed despite his third straight night of barnstorming, Jesse outraced two Germans, Gerd Hornberger and Erich Borchmeyer by two and three yards in the 100. Bunta Suzuki of Japan was fourth.

Glenn Cunningham of Lawrence, Kansas, runner-up in the Olympic mile, won the 1500 meters in 4:00.2. He was a stride ahead of Friederich Schaumburg of Germany.

Bill Sefton of Los Angeles, cleared only 3.80 meters (12ft. 5⅝in.) in the pole vault and was beaten by Kiyoshi Adachi of Japan, who vaulted 4 meters (13ft. 1 5-32in.).

Delos Thurber, another Los Angeles boy, tied for second in the high jump with Gustav Weinkoetz of Germany, as Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan won with a jump of 1.90 meters (6ft. 2 1-16in.). Thurber and Weinkoetz jumped 1.85 meters (6ft. 27-32in.).

The shotput was won by Hans Woelke, the Olympic champion from Germany, with a toss of 15.68 meters (51ft. 5 21-64in.). Sam Francis of Lincoln, Neb., was second with 15.52 meters (50ft. 11 1-32in.).

Bill Rowe of Pontiac, R. I., trailed Germany's hammer throwing stars, Erwin Blask and Karl Hein, who did 53.39 meters (175ft 1 11-16in) and 52.79 meters (173ft. 2 25-64in.), respectively. Rowe tossed it 52.61 meters (172ft. 7 19-64in.).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	66	43	.606
Chicago	64	43	.598
New York	62	46	.574
Pittsburgh	55	53	.509
Cincinnati	52	55	.486
Boston	51	57	.472
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Philadelphia	39	68	.364

Results Aug. 12

St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1 (12 innings).
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.

Cork Tennis Court

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Uticans will begin playing tennis on a cork court in a few days, City Engineer Shaw said today. The cork-top court, an innovation here, was installed as an experiment. Shaw said the court will be available for use almost immediately after any rain, while clay courts must be allowed to stand and dry out.

Women Olympic Gymnasts

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—America's girl gymnasts finished sixth in a field of eight in Olympic competition today. Germany won the title with 505.50 points. Trailing, in order, were Czechoslovakia, 508.60; Hungary, 499.00; Yugoslavia, 485.60; Poland, 470.30; United States, 465.65; Italy, 442.40, and Great Britain, 408.30.

Many Favor Simplicity For The Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 13—Now that the pomp and circumstance of the eleventh modern Olympic Games is passing, the question rises, Have the Games become too big, too elaborate? I have posed that query to quite a number of the athletic officials gathered here and find that many of them favor the policy of restoring the Olympics to something approaching their former simplicity. This is no disparagement of Germany's big-scale promotion which has focused the eyes of the world upon Berlin for the past 12 days.

"Kolossal"

Words are inadequate to do full justice to the beauty, the spectacular appeal and the brilliant organization of the 1936 festival. The whole business has been simply "kolossal," a gigantic national enterprise, conducted under state auspices and carried to its highly successful conclusion by a huge staff, operating with military precision. But the opinion is voiced that the Games show signs of losing in character what they gain in appearance.

Germany has set a new standard of achievement in staging the Games. And has set her imprint so clearly upon them that the meeting here has seemed at times to be not so much an international festival as a German national festival, to which athletes from many countries have paid a visit. No country can hope to emulate the 1936 Olympics without enlisting state resources, and in certain quarters that is not considered a development along the right lines.

International sport, in other words, has on this occasion become an affair of state, with all resources, thrown into it—military, civil, paid and unpaid. Organization has obviously cost a prodigious amount of money of which organizers can expect to get back only a small proportion directly from the sale of tickets. And the direct return can amount only to a relatively few thousand pounds. The indirect return, in tourists' money, international prestige, the acquisition of national sports facilities and publicity cannot be calculated.

Gigantic Task

Germany has set out to put the Games over big. And most emphatically that is what she has done. The Reichsportsfeld is something the like of which has never been seen before, and it confronts future organizers with a gigantic task. Now, is the 1936 level of organization to become the standard by which future Games will be measured? I asked a prominent English track and field "head" that question apropos the proposition that London should have the 1944 Games. "We never have had state financial assistance in the matter of amateur sport," he replied, . . . and I hope we never shall. To compete with the sort of thing we are enjoying so much just now is, without government aid, absolutely impossible. And, therefore, if the Games come to London after they have been held in Tokyo four years hence, they are likely to be on a much more modest scale than those of 1936. The only thing comparable to the Reichsportsfeld" he added, with a smile, "would be a huge national stadium in London—say, in Hyde Park. And that is by no means an easy thing for an Englishman to imagine."

Past Olympic Victors

Year and Place	Winner and Country	Time
Fencing—Saber, Team		
1932—Los Angeles	Hungary	
1928—Amsterdam	Hungary	
1924—Paris	Italy	
1920—Antwerp	Italy	
1912—Stockholm	Hungary	
1908—London	Hungary	
100-Meter Backstroke, Women		
1932—Los Angeles	Eleanor Holm, U. S. A.	1m. 19.4s.
1928—Amsterdam	Martha Braun, Holland	1m. 22s.
1924—Paris	Sybil Bauer, U. S. A.	1m. 23.2s.

Women Furnish Net Features In Rye Tennis

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13—The women furnished the features, with one lone exception, as the quarterfinals got under way in the eastern grass court lawn tennis championships at Westchester Country Club, yesterday, but that lone exception proved the leading topic of conversation afterward. Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, the national doubles champions, were so close to defeat that four times their opponents, a young pair of players from Forest Hills, S. Elsworth Davenport Jr., and Robert J. Kelleher, needed only one point to clinch victory. But the champions, with one error by Kelleher, and three earned points, headed off disaster, and came through, three games later. But unless they avoid the style of play which they showed, their chance of victory in the national doubles, or even in the later rounds here, have faded almost to nothingness.

Royal Variety

But in the morning, when the quarterfinals in the ladies singles were staged, the battles were of the royal variety. Alice Marble started the strenuous struggle, when the tall member of the California Dorothys, Miss Workman, fought the leader every inch of the way, meeting drive with drive and chop with chop, and threatening to break through at the slightest letup by the favorite. But Miss Marble held her lead all the way, and finally ran out the match at 6—4, 7—5. Madame Henrotin also had a hard struggle to conquer Mary Greef Harris, who showed the best tennis she had played this season in this tournament, but the steadiness of the French player finally enabled her to come through, 6—3, 6—4.

But it was in the other two matches that the real fireworks developed. Four times Gracyn Wheeler was at match point in her struggle with the Stamford player, Helen Pedersen, only to have the latter come from behind and carry off the match, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6. The local player was vigorous in volley play at crucial moments, while the young Californian inclined more to backcourt tactics, and the more aggressive play proved successful.

Marathon Battle

But the marathon battle between Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, former California star, and her successor in the hearts of the Santa Monica group, Dorothy Bundy, capped the climax of the day. It was a service battle throughout the first two sets, but with many brilliant rallies, and little to choose between the players. Miss Bundy was more powerful but also less steady, while Mrs. Van Ryn depended chiefly on her chops for effective returns. Eighteen games were required in each of the first two sets, Mrs. Van Ryn winning the first, and Miss Bundy equalizing in the second, both at 10-8. Both took a rest at that point, with the elder showing difficulty in keeping on, but she rallied after the customary rest, and ran up a lead at the start of the third, of 3-0, and held this to the end to win at 6-3. The match lasted from half past 11 to 3 o'clock, with both players resting whenever they got a minute between games.

Bitsy Grant did not give Arthur Hendrix, his conqueror in the South last winter, any chance at all to repeat the feat, but polished him off in half an hour of play, 6—1, 6—3, with Hendrix floundering all the way as the little Atlantan swept over the court with even more than his usual vigor, shooting over his sharp angled placements. Then Frankie Parker was even more decisive against Harold Surface, allowing the latter only two games, while Parker broke through on each of the other five of the service of Surface, to win at 6—2, 6—0. This was also of the half hour variety of matches.

The other two of the quarterfinal matches, between Budge and Van Ryn, and McDiarmid and Riggs, were postponed until today, and only one of the women's semifinals will be played, as Mrs. Van Ryn felt that she needed at least another day before tackling Miss Pedersen.

Labor Meet Draws Huge Fields

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Huge fields in many of the events, especially in the shorter distance runs, in the World Labor Athletic carnival, at Randalls Island, have forced the division of the contestants into many preliminary heats, as 86 candidates are listed in the 100 yards, and 75 in the furlong, with 60 in the quarter-mile run on Saturday and Sunday. Six of the leaders will be distributed among 10 heats in both of the former, and a similar distribution will be made in the seven heats of the quarter mile. Even the half will require a pair of heats to bring the race within reasonable bounds, as well as the three hurdles, at 120, 220 and 440 yards. Even in the labor events, closed to members of the unions, big fields have entered, including electrical workers, shirt makers, workers in the millinery trades, clothing workers, and elevator operators.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	36	.667
Cleveland	62	49	.559
Chicago	59	51	.536
Detroit	58	51	.532
Boston	57	54	.514
Washington	54	55	.495
St. Louis	39	70	.358
Philadelphia	37	72	.340

Results Aug. 12

Detroit 7, Cleveland 4.
New York 11, Washington 7.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 3.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.

Germans Take Titles

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Germany won the Olympic equestrian dressage competition, both team and individual, today. First Lieut. Heing Pollay of Germany, riding Kronos, was the individual winner, with another Teuton, Maj. Friedrich Gerhard, on Absinth, second. Maj. Alois Podhajsky of Austria, riding Nero, was third; Lieut. Gregor von Alderkreutz of Sweden, riding Teresina, was fourth, and Capt. Andre Jousseaume of France, on Favorite, was fifth. Germany led France and Sweden in that order for the team title.

Peru Bid Refused

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Peru's bid for reconsideration by the International Football Federation of its decision ordering a replay of the Peruvians' 4-2 Olympic victory over Austria, failed today. Spokesmen for Peru were informed at the federation congress that the winner of the match Saturday between Italy and Austria would be crowned Olympic champion.

Harvard's Four With Coxswain Beaten Today

GRUNAU, Germany, Aug. 13 (AP)—Harvard's four with coxswain was eliminated from the Olympic regatta today, finishing second behind the French quartet in the consolation race which saw the tri-color oarsmen gain a place in tomorrow's final. The winners were timed in 8:00.6 as compared to 8:06.4 for the American shell.

The Americans again started poorly. Last off the mark among four crews, they trailed in third place past the 1000-meter mark a length behind France and half a length behind Uruguay.

They overhauled the South Americans at the 1500-meter post and then challenged the French, who answered with a spurt, increasing their lead in the last 100 meters, finally winning by a length and a half over the 2000-meter route. The French boat's tiller was handled by a 12-year-old brother of two of the oarsmen.

Denmark won the opening heat in the fours consolation competition, timed in 8:09.1 as Japan placed second in 8:14.4.

In the first consolation heat for pair-oared shells without coxswains Argentina outrowed the Britons, who are defending champions, thereby putting the South Americans in the final.

The initial heat also saw the elimination of the American pair, George Lewis Dahm Jr. and Harry Sharkey of Philadelphia. They rowed off the course 100 meters from the finish near the bleachers and did not finish the race.

The Argentines, clocked in 9:11.4, won by a length and a half, making a strong closing spurt to beat the Britons, who were caught in 9:14.4. The Brazilians, the fourth contenders, dropped out soon after 1500 meters.

The powerful Argentines rowed a superb race, fighting off the United States pair, which challenged, gaining a brief lead at 500 meters, and then outsprinting the British in the final 500.

The United States combination of Joseph Dougherty and Tom Curran of Philadelphia was eliminated in the first heat of the pair-oared with coxswain, the first two in each heat qualifying for the final.

The heat was won by Denmark in 8:51.1 with Switzerland second, 8:58.9. Holland took third, 9:03.1, with the United States pair clocked in 10.5 seconds slower.

The United States four without coxswain, made up of Buffalo oarsmen, was eliminated, finishing third and last in the first consolation tests in which the first two qualify for tomorrow's finals.

Holland scratched, leaving the Buffalonians to fight it out with Austria and Denmark. The Austrians led throughout, winning in 7m. 23.4s.

The Danes and the Americans waged a close fight for the first 1500 meters, but the Danes had a much stronger punch in the last 500 and drew away, winning with open water. Denmark's time was 7m. 27.6s., United States 7m. 31.5s.

GRUNAU, Germany, Aug. 13 (AP)—Summaries in Olympic rowing competition today:

Four-Oared Shells With Coxswain (Winners Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Denmark, 8m. 9.1s.; second, Japan, 8m. 14.4s.; third, Czechoslovakia, 8m. 20.9s.; fourth, Brazil, 8m. 26s.; fifth, Sweden, 8m. 34.4s.

Second Heat—Won by Hungary, 8m. 8.4s.; second, Poland, 8m. 12.2s.; third, Italy, 8m. 15.4s.; fourth, Yugoslavia, 8m. 25.1s.

Third Heat—Won by France, 8m. 6s.; second, United States, 8m. 6.4s.; third, Uruguay, 8m. 8.3s.; fourth, Belgium, 8m. 27.4s.

Pair-Oared Shells Without Coxswain (Winners qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by Argentina, 9m. 11.4s.; second, Great Britain, 9m. 14.4s.; United States and Brazil failed to finish course.

Second Heat—Wor by Switzerland, 8m. 57.4s.; second, Uruguay, 9m. 0.8s.; third, Austria, 9m. 42.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Denmark, 8m. 53.4s.; second, Holland, 9m. 25.4s; third, Belgium, 9m. 33.1s.

Pair-Oared With Coxswain (First Two in Each Heat Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Denmark, 8m. 51.1s.; second, Switzerland, 8m. 58.9s.; third, Holland, 9m. 3.1s.; fourth, United States, 9m. 13.6s.; fifth, Brazil, 9m. 32.3s.

Second Heat—Won by Italy, 8m. 50s.; second, Yugoslavia, 8m. 53.8s.; third, Poland, 8m 56.2s.; fourth, Japan, 9m. 6.3s.

Four-Oared Shells Without Coxswain (First Two in Each Heat Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Austria, 7m. 23.4s.; second, Denmark, 7m. 27.6s.; third, United States, 7m. 31.5s.

Second Heat—Won by Great Britain, 7m. 27.4s.; second, Italy, 7m 33.2s.; third, Hungary, 7m. 57s.

United States Team in Final

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The United States basketball team moved into the final round of the Olympic tournament today, defeating Mexico, 25 to 10. The winners held a 13-2 lead at half time.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

W. Ferrell, Red Sox	2
Powell, Yanks	1
Bluege, Senators	1
Bejma, Browns	1
Bonura, White Sox	1
Trosky, Indians	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1
Mize, Cardinals	1
E. Moore, Bees	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	35
Trosky, Indians	34
Foxx, Red Sox	32
Ott, Giants	25

League Totals

American	567
National	455
Totals	1022

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED and reliable parlor maid, white, to begin work October 1st in country home near Washington, D. C. Write Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced young governess to care for two children under six; knowledge of piano. Write Box R-29, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle aged, Christian Scientist, good plain cook; 2 adults; near Boston. Give full particulars in first letter, references, Moderate wages, good home. Box D-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 8-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business residence. Call COM 6175 for appointments

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 633 Washington St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished, moderate. Suite 1099, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. PE. 6-0267.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H.—A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

REAL ESTATE

GREAT NECK AND NORTH SHORE
OUR FREE BOOKLET
With live photographs and descriptions of outstanding properties at all prices is cheerfully offered to help you select a desirable home. Advise your requirements.
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH
43 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I.
Phone Great Neck 2010.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—7 rooms, 2 baths, porch, steam heat, oil burner, double garage; 4 minutes walk to station, stores and school; owner leaving town; sacrifice, $5000. BARNARD, 22 Edna Street.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN over 45 in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania who find it hard to obtain employment; here is your opportunity for year-round employment, booking orders for roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; liberal commission weekly; write for particulars. HEATH & CO., Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Nicely furnished rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents; elevator. MRS. McGRATH, COM 0084

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms (transients or permanents, prices very reasonable) 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com 8569

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, Com 7703

N. Y. C., 143 E. 53rd St.—Airy, elevator, refrigeration, roof garden; central location, convenient transportation. Apartment 21. References required.

N. Y. C., 115th St., 601 West (Apt. 31)—Large front, adjoining bath; private home; single, double. Tel. UN. 4-0595

N. Y. C., 234 E. 178th—Large sunny room, bath; private family; near transit and church. CIRKER, Tremont 2-2889.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Kodak Section, 173 Bryan St.—Two attractive rooms for employed persons; reasonable; meals and garage optional. Phone Glenwood 1612. MRS. A. F. CUTCLIFFE.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN residing in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, West Virginia or New Jersey; 2000 items catalogued for established trade of hotels, institutions, restaurants; commission; must have good references and car and not financially embarrassed; unusual opportunity to establish a permanent income; surety bond required, we pay cost. For details, LEHIGH, 539 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MIDDLE-AGED man, willing, reliable, desires work of any kind. JOE FOX, 2400 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position, graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.

COMPANION, well qualified, desires contact with one needing loving service; references exchanged; willing to travel. D-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

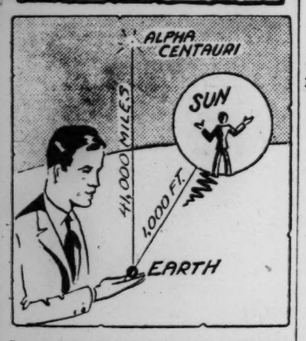
BRIDGEWAY INN
On Salmon River, Leesville, E. Hampton, Conn. A Modern

THE secret of success is constancy in purpose.—DISRAELI.

Daily Features

NONE loseth God save he that forsaketh God.—AUGUSTINE.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In a working model of the earth and sun, if the earth were represented as a one-inch ball, the sun would have a diameter of nine feet—and be 1000 feet away. (And the next nearest fixed star, Alpha Centauri, would be more than 41,000 miles away!)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MORE bits of general instruction for cryptographers. It must be remembered in solving this type of puzzle that certain letters—at least in English—seldom appear in combination with great frequency; thus if two or three letters of a word are discovered, the adjoining or intervening letters may be guessed at, with considerable likelihood of hitting upon the correct combination. Suppose, for example, that from certain "found" letters, a 7-letter world yields "A" for the first letter, and "N" for the fourth; A - - N - - - the hyphens representing the unknown letters. A bit of dictionary study will bring forth such possible useful letters as ABAN - - -, AMEN - - -, etc., which might evolve into ABANDON or AMENITY, and so on.

A Chicago reader tells in the following cryptogram what she does with the bits of instruction which appear in this column as space permits:

T JMQB RPI UMAZ SGKF TP R

PMSK - DMMZ XMA XNSNAK

CNQQVB, UGKP TPTSTRSTPE

MSGKAC TPSM SGK RAS MX

JTQGKATPE.

2. Letter Changing

THE SWIM to SAIL change was cut down from 4 moves to 2 by an Abilene, Texas, reader: Swim, Saim, Sail. And continuing on the same theme this reader shares with others an opportunity to change from BOAT to SHIP in five moves. Change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. How Fast a Swimmer?

ALONG the same topic, a Fargo, N. D., reader submits this problem: "A man swims two miles against the current in three hours, and returns with the same stroke in one hour. How long will it take him to swim the same distance in still water?"

4. Transposition

THIS is shared by a Harrogate, Eng., reader. It is required to transpose the letters of a certain word to form other words. Clues for each of the five words are given.

FIRST is something getting old,
SECOND is very small indeed;
THIRD is used in many a school,
FOURTH's done most by folks in need.
If they are good, and worth it, then
FIFTH we like to hear or read.

5. Phonetic Rebus

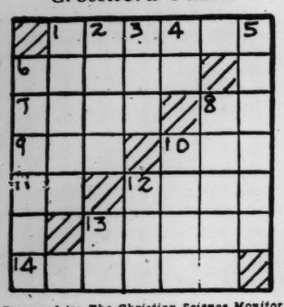
ANOTHER Chicago reader submits today's rebus, which represents a 5-letter word:

E E E
E

It can't be hard!

(Answers among advertisements.)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Puffed up.
6. Muse of lyric poetry.
7. Melody.
8. Have actuality.
9. Indian weight.
10. Age.
11. Fish.
12. Barren.
13. Pecuniary penalties.
14. Professional reciter.

Down

1. Wandered.
2. Den.
3. Malay.-Negrito savage.
4. Preposition.
5. Anticipates with displeasure.
6. More comfortable.
7. Prickly bush.
10. Bird.
12. Help.
13. Musical note.

Answers Appear Elsewhere

What Really Counts

HE MAY have a greasy hat and the seat of his pants may be shiny, but if his children have their noses flattened against the window pane a half hour before he is due home for supper, you can trust him with anything you have.—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"I am the master of my fate" (L. M.)—The poem you seek is the following:

Invictus

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.
—*William Ernest Henley*

"The world is full of music" (Mrs. E. H. S.)—The inquirer writes:

"The world is full of music if we could only hear" are words of the first stanza of an opening song we used to have in our school. Can you find out how it continues? It seems so fitting for us today.

No doubt some reader will come to the assistance of the inquirer.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Novel Table Top

SOME friends of ours, after returning from an extensive tour of the United States found that they had collected many post cards and other items of interst, and were wondering how they could preserve them.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I thought of the idea of trimming their edges neatly and pasting them on an old card table. I placed the cards in artistic formation, and then covered them with a coat of shellac. My friends were glad to have me do this, and through them I got many other orders—William R., New York.

For the Scrapbook

Love

If thou neglectest thy love to thy neighbor, in vain thou professest thy love to God; for by thy love to God, the love to thy neighbor is begotten, and by the love to thy neighbor, thy love to God is nourished.—*Quarles.*

Decoration

A room hung with pictures, is a room hung with thoughts—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Morning

The morning hour has gold in its hand.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Talent

Each man has his vocation; the talent is the call.—*Emerson.*

Night Throws Her Cloak Over New York

Monitor Camera Club From Richard Heningham, New York City

Silhouetted Skyscrapers Blend Into a Famous Water Front

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

An Evening of Fishing

THIS makes a delightful party game, if the objects to be fished for are ingeniously enough thought out. A whole large table should be covered with groups of objects, which may be fished up on a bent pin on a string, in turn tied to a fishing pole. These may include wool flowers for the ladies, folded pieces of paper containing "stunts," directions for a forfeit, or some absurd act (the paper having a loop or bent hairpin attached so that it may be caught in the hook). There may be, of course, ridiculous or humorous gifts, etc.

If all the objects are on one table, men and women players may afterward exchange gifts, or gifts which are humorous souvenirs may each bear a name, and after all the fishers are done, the gifts may be opened and exchanged, thus creating a friendly interlude for getting acquainted. The other alternative is to have separate tables for men and women fishers, who may be timed, to see who finishes first. In this way of playing guests are blindfolded and led to the table.

If the motif is to be carried out throughout, Isaak Walton quotations may be used as decorations, and other appropriate games and decorations used.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

Adjustment

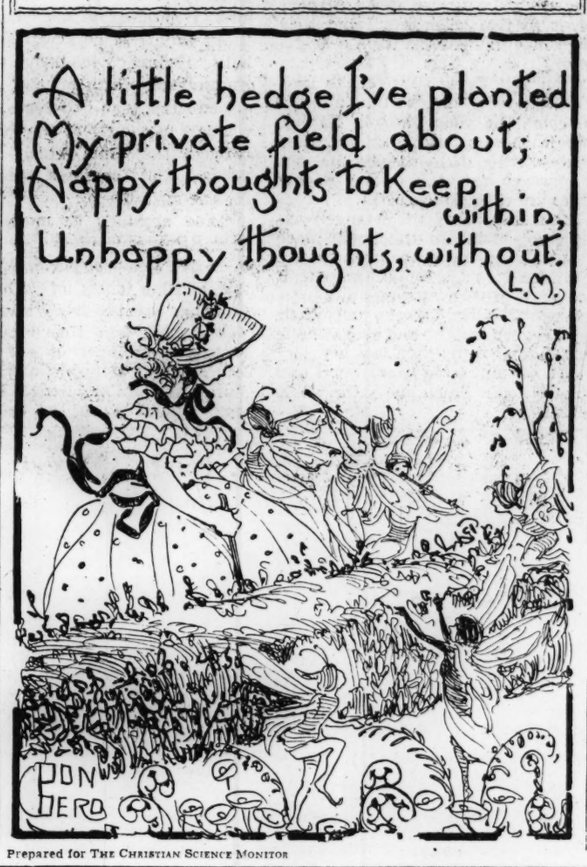
IT IS much more important to adjust ourselves to situations that arise than to try to change them. The fellow who gets ahead fastest, as you have no doubt observed, is not the one who is always complaining about conditions, or who always tries to change them, but the one who makes use of what does happen. There are great possibilities in whatever comes up; look for them and use them.—*Ernest C. Wilson.*

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Most car owners who think they have to go somewhere ought to do one of two things: Start earlier, or stay at home.

Detroit News: La Belle France vaguely murmurs something about a readjustment of the war debt. Why, little girl, we didn't know you cared.

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Dalmanutha

AFTER his feeding of the four thousand, which is supposed to have occurred somewhere to the southeast of the Galilean Lake (cf. Mark 7:31), the Master and his disciples are said to have set out by boat for what our Common Version describes as "the parts of Dalmanutha" (Mark 8:10).

Just where this Dalmanutha was is a matter of some dispute, since it is not mentioned elsewhere; but in view of the fact that in the parallel account of the incident recorded in Matthew 15:39, Jesus and his followers made their way to Magdala which lay on the western shore of the lake and about two miles to the north of Tiberias, many conclude that Dalmanutha must have been a small hamlet which lay close to Magdala. And while Mark records the actual place of landing, Matthew sets down the name of the neghboring town, which would probably be better known to his readers.

What They Say

Honor

"Whether he use the word 'honor' or the word 'prestige,' the patriot means exactly this: his country's reputation for getting what she wants, or defending what she has got, by force of arms."—*A. A. Milne.*

Yes, and Down

"Oh, it's so very up!" — *Emma Young* (Montana girl's comment on her visit to New York City).

Frills!

"Today there are too many frills in education. I believe that children should be taught the fundamental truths."—*Henry Ford.*

Many Views

"Everyone in Great Britain can criticize his Government and express divergent views."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Daily Anecdote

No Bargain Wanted

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Duke of Wellington once permitted his steward to negotiate the purchase of a certain farm adjoining his estate at Strathfieldsaye.

When the transfer had been completed, the steward remarked that since the man who had owned the farm had been in financial straits he had been able to procure a bargain.

"What do you mean by bargain?" demanded the Duke.

"It was valued at £5500," replied the steward, "and we got it at £4000."

"In that case," exclaimed the Duke, "you will please carry £1550 to the late owner—and never talk to me about cheap land again!"

In Lighter Vein

Sound Sleep Is Better

A young man was offered an opportunity to make some big money quick. The scheme was legal, but hardly ethical. He told his mother of the plan, and her answer was as follows:

"John," she said, "you know, don't you, that when I come to wake you in the morning I shake you hard, and you don't stir?"

"Yes," he said.

"And then I shake you even harder and you give a little moan?"

"Yes."

"And finally I shake as hard as I can, and you open one sleepy eye?"

"Yes."

"I'd dislike to come in morning after morning and find you awake."

Reverse English

A wealthy man engaged an English tutor for his son. "Take him up into the mountains," he said, "and break him of the habit of using slang."

"I will jolly well do that," replied the tutor.

Two months later the pair returned home. The anxious father rushed up to the tutor for a report. "Did you have a successful trip?" he asked the cultured Englishman.

"You said a jawful; I'll say we did," was the genteel reply.—*Cash Year.*

Wise Man

"I suppose you'll soon be planting your vegetable garden."

"Not me. I can get all the fresh vegetables I want simply by letting my neighbors brag to me about their success."—*Chelsea Record.*

Hey, That Man's in Again!

Restaurant sign spotted by the editor of Hotel and Restaurant News:

WHAT FOOD THESE MORSELS BE

Reason

"How come you write so slow, Mose?"

"I gotta. Mah girl can't read very fast."—*National Motorist.*

Rain

The rain, 'tis said, it falleth down
Upon the just and unjust fellow—
But mostly on the just, because
The unjust has the just's umbrella.

—Lustige Blätter (Berlin)

"The family won't have nothing more to do with me, now that I've gone into the theater business."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A YOUNG man was driving a heavy cross-country motorbus, filled with passengers, when he was suddenly confronted by a sedan pulled directly in front of his swiftly moving bus, just as he was nearing a curve in the road. Evidently, the young girl driving the sedan misjudged her distance, and was unable to pass the bus. The inevitable happened, the heavy bus crashing into the sedan.

With great presence of mind and skill the driver safely guided his big bus to the shoulder of the road, with nothing serious resulting to his passengers. He immediately took complete charge of the situation in an orderly, intelligent manner, keeping the passengers and the quickly assembled crowd in hand until the arrival of the police.

Passengers and police were agreed on the heroism of the young bus driver; but they were not prepared for his bitter discouragement, for he said he should not drive the bus further. He kept repeating how grateful he was that he had kept his passengers safe, but that even that would not save him his job. An accident was an accident. (This was his second run after a long time of idleness, and he had a wife and three children to support.)

Everyone tried to console the young man. One of the passengers, a young woman, felt that the company could not afford to lose a driver who had proved his efficiency in an emergency. She suggested that perhaps a petition from the passengers to the company asking that the young man be retained might be a help to him. This suggestion was happily concurred in by other passengers, and very soon a statement was written and signed by every passenger, not only exonerating the young driver of any blame for the accident, but commending him for his splendid work.

Encouraged by such appreciation, the young man soon regained his composure, and he was persuaded to continue driving to the end of the route, as passengers assured him that they all felt quite safe with him at the wheel.

It is pleasant to add that the young man did not lose his job.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Meetings on Holidays

Question: The bylaws provide that the "business meetings shall be held on Tuesdays preceding the second Sunday in January and July." On an occasion when one of these scheduled business meetings fell on a holiday, a notice was read stating that "next Tuesday being a legal holiday, the regular business meeting will be postponed until Thursday." The bylaws make no provision for such a shift of the meetings. Was this postponed meeting in order?

Lawyers generally agree that there is no law prohibiting the transaction of business on a holiday in this particular state, a lawyer stating that the legal profession often finds it necessary to do so and does execute legal papers on holidays.

Answer: The postponement was not legal; but since probably no harm was done, the action should be allowed to stand. Technically, even the members by unanimous vote could not postpone a meeting provided for in the bylaws, without actually meeting and then adjourning to a later date. While no harm was done in this case, it is better to make a little extra effort and fulfill strictly the requirements of the bylaws. To avoid a similar situation in the future, a bylaw might be adopted giving the board power to postpone a meeting under certain conditions.

Odds and Ends

First Linotype

The linotype machine was named by Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune. Ottmar Mergenthaler installed the first linotype machine in the composing room of the Tribune on July 3, 1886.

Metric Distance

Sport news from the Olympic Games in Berlin mention metric distances. The meter is, of course, 39.37 inches, or slighly over a yard and three inches.

A Record

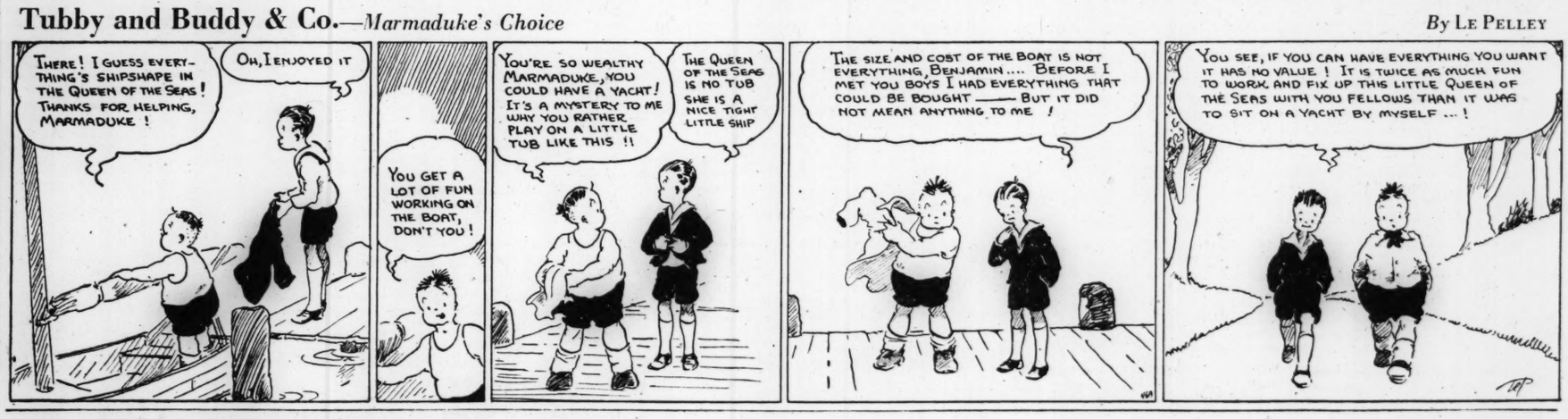
A Negro WPA worker recently broke all existing records by laying 36,519 bricks on a street paving project in 7½ hours. The average workman lays 15,000 bricks in a day.

Any Place Have a Higher?

Decatur, Ala., has a gasoline tax of 11 cents per gallon. The motorists pays 1 cent federal tax, 6 cents state tax, 3 cents county tax, 1 cent city tax.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Choice*

By LE PELLEY


THERE! I GUESS EVERYTHING'S SHIPSHAPE IN THE QUEEN OF THE SEAS! THANKS FOR HELPING, MARMADUKE!
OH, I ENJOYED IT
YOU GET A LOT OF FUN WORKING ON THE BOAT, DON'T YOU!
YOU'RE SO WEALTHY MARMADUKE, YOU COULD HAVE A YACHT! IT'S A MYSTERY TO ME WHY YOU RATHER PLAY ON A LITTLE TUB LIKE THIS!!
THE QUEEN OF THE SEAS IS NO TUB SHE IS A NICE TIGHT LITTLE SHIP
THE SIZE AND COST OF THE BOAT IS NOT EVERYTHING, BENJAMIN.... BEFORE I MET YOU BOYS I HAD EVERYTHING THAT COULD BE BOUGHT —— BUT IT DID NOT MEAN ANYTHING TO ME!
YOU SEE, IF YOU CAN HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WANT IT HAS NO VALUE! IT IS TWICE AS MUCH FUN TO WORK AND FIX UP THIS LITTLE QUEEN OF THE SEAS WITH YOU FELLOWS THAN IT WAS TO SIT ON A YACHT BY MYSELF ...!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Believes in Advertising*

By THE HAGERS

"TOM PINTAIL STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO ADVERTISE IN THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS.
"I'D LIKE TO PRINT YOUR AD TONIGHT." I ANSWERED, "I BELIEVE YOU'RE RIGHT.
WE'LL RUN AN AD. THAT WILL ATTRACT THE WEEK-END SHOPPERS." "THANKS!" HE QUACKED.
"I'LL BRING A PROOF FOR YOU TO READ." "BUSINESS IS ALL THE PROOF I'LL NEED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pax Germana

SPAIN, not Germany, is in the headlines these days with the result that three developments of German foreign policy which tend vitally to affect the balance of Europe have drawn less attention than might have been the case two months ago.

Appointment of Joachim von Ribbentrop as Berlin's Ambassador to London could be considered merely a formal diplomatic replacement. But combined with the signing of the German-Lithuanian trade agreement and the sudden deferring of National Socialist decrees in Danzig, it indicates something of the direction the Reich's Foreign Office is pursuing.

Selection of Herr Hitler's "private emissary" to fill the post of the late Dr. von Hoesch at the Court of St. James's, indicates the importance that the German Government attaches to its position in England. Its major effort to escape the encirclement of French diplomacy has been directed at winning the good will of Britain. And the German press has been vigorously creating the impression at home that this rapprochement has already taken place.

But the Wilhelmstrasse's delay in answering the May questionnaire from Downing Street has left a certain lack of clarity as to the Reich's intentions. The situation is improved by prospects of German agreement to stand with France and Britain in abstaining from intervention in the Spanish revolt. Yet the Anglo-German situation still is one in which the Reich feels justified in using one of her most talented negotiators.

The Lithuanian agreement, of more political than commercial significance, will go far toward ameliorating the friction that has existed since the Lithuanian seizure of Memel in 1923. As recently as last year, Herr Hitler referred to Lithuania as a state which "ignores the most primitive laws of human society" in its treatment of German minorities. He included Lithuania among countries with which Germany would not sign a non-aggression pact.

However, Germany's prime interest is the driving of a wedge into Russian efforts to dominate the Baltic. Lithuania, now hot, now cold in its relations with Russia, offered a better opportunity than the other two members of the Baltic entente. The quarrel of Memel was as quickly papered over as was the Corridor when the Polish-German treaty provided an opportunity to break one of the links of the French chain of alliances.

The deferring of the Danzig decrees, including those which would have shackled the minority parties and have elevated "political police actions" above judicial review, was partly stimulated by a lessening of German influence in Warsaw. Poland, as evidenced by resumption of military staff exchanges with France, has been slipping somewhat from the German orbit and the Reich has seen the value of conciliation.

Thus toward England, along the Baltic and in the southeast through her accord with Austria, Germany has embarked upon a policy of pacification. It is unfortunate that such moves in the past have been at times the prelude to diplomacy by *coup d'état*. And with "unliquidated" problems adjacent to the German borders, it is understandable that diplomatists should still desire more than the Austro-German accord as an answer to the British questionnaire. Yet every step by conciliation aids the relieving of a tense situation, and if sufficient steps can be taken, a structure of peace yet may be built.

Rainbows and Logarithms

NATURAL science is becoming more matey. At the meeting of the British Association at Blackpool in September the relations of natural science to the ordinary affairs of men are to be discussed, it is said for the first time in the association's history.

Furthermore, no less an authority than Mr. Stanley Baldwin has recently declared that natural science and poetry are gravitating towards each other, and it is easy to find evidence of the truth of this statement. Modern poets tend to throw overboard the traditional phraseology of their craft, and adopt the vocabulary of industry and research, whilst the speculations of such natural scientists as Jeans and Eddington sometimes have the imaginative boldness of genuine poetry.

There is reason in the rapprochement. Poets and natural scientists have at least one quality in common—the capacity for close and accurate observation. This is the very foundation of scientific research, and did not Tennyson astound the authoress of "Cranford" by the almost startling exactness of his knowledge of botany?

One thing perhaps yet stands in the way of still closer union. Natural science deals with facts, but poetry is concerned with the way facts get mixed up in men's feelings and emotions. Wordsworth's heart leapt up when he beheld a rainbow in the sky, not because the rainbow is a scientific fact, but because sunshine after rain is a symbol of much that happens in human experience. No man's heart leaps up at the thought of the binomial theorem, though many a man's heart has sunk into his boots at the sight of it in an examination paper. Nevertheless, when the facts of the natural scientist become symbolic of things outside themselves, like the prosaic coal tipple in a Joseph Pennell etching, they enter the realm of poetry.

This Beano Business

GAMBLING by any other name is still a losing proposition. Mayor Mansfield's decision to revoke the licenses of all "beano" places in Boston, pending official investigation of the way they are run, gives protesting civic groups a chance to prove that point. The Boston Better Business Bureau brands beano "a destructive influence which has taken a public toll running into millions of dollars." In some other cities the racket is known as "bingo." The flare-up finds Mayor Mansfield, just home from Europe, in a more compromising mood:

> I am inclined to believe that in the future beano licenses should be issued only to charitable organizations whose responsible officers are managing the game, and those making a business of it should be eliminated.

If beano operators' business is to raise money for charitable purposes, why shouldn't they make a business of it? Should beano be conducted in a less businesslike way than any other money-making enterprise? If beano is good business, why eliminate "those making a business of it"?

Gambling is gambling regardless of whether a promoter hitches his business to a race course, a dog track or a beano parlor. The methods of those who run beano for charity do not differ in any respect from the methods of those who run it for private gain. If it is wrong to defraud the people in the name of business, as Mayor Mansfield rightly believes, it is wrong to defraud them in the name of charity. Gambling, in whatever guise, isn't good business, and it is a self-defeating charity.

Films and Radio in Africa

IN MANY sections of the world—parts of Africa among them—Mickey Mouse and Charlie Chaplin are familiar to thousands of people who would not at once recognize the King of England or the President of the United States. The intentional or unintentional propaganda of the films is intimate and far-reaching.

Not less extensive in its power of touching multitudes is the radio.

These two agencies may not yet equal the collective power of the press. But in backward countries which are comparatively illiterate the cinema and broadcasting penetrate where the influence of the written word is still slight. Pictures made in American or British studios, voices radiocast over the ether, reach the heart of central Africa, and are spreading among ignorant races ideas, true or false, of the lives and thoughts of white people.

On these influences the prestige of the white races to no small extent depends. Travelers assert that the African mind is subtly affected by pictures of white people shown on the screen and by their voices heard on the radio. For British colonies these influences present a problem of the first magnitude, said Sir Stephen Tallents in an address to delegates attending the Royal Empire Society's Summer School. He added that they would probably look in vain for any mention of it on the agenda of next year's Imperial Conference.

But the British Colonial Office is not neglecting the question. An official committee is at work dealing specifically with these two problems—the cinema and broadcasting. The latter is the easier to control, owing to the far-reaching powers of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which has recently made much progress in improving its special Empire programs and the means of transmitting them from Daventry. But the films present greater difficulties.

It is probably true, as Sir Stephen maintained, that Britain now possesses the leading school of documentary film-makers in the world, and documentary films have a special use in backward countries. But imaginative work cannot be excluded, and here insistence upon suitable pictures is not easy. The case for a severely censored cinema in Britain or America is open to question, but its necessity in backward regions of Africa is clear. There, the British Empire must face the problem of interpreting itself to itself. It must insist that the mechanism which the white man has introduced should not disseminate false and pernicious impressions of white civilization.

IN HONOR of their illustrious and philanthropic citizen Phineas T. Barnum, the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been authorized to adorn 25,000 half-dollars with the head of the famous showman. The 50-cent coins will be sold for $2 each. Carrying on the tradition of that old dime museum on lower Broadway where the astuteness of the genial P. T. made the patrons grin and him rich.

READING that the grocery bill of the typical American family was $67 higher last year, the head of the average American home will be inclined to reflect that a good many other families must have entertained relatives, too.

Victory Over Depression

Book News of the Day

THE five chapters composing Dorothy Thomas's THE HOME PLACE (New York: Knopf. $2.50) appeared originally as short stories in Harper's Magazine, but unity of place and characterization and a logical time sequence make it possible for them to be here considered as a novel. Each has the same theme: the reaction of a farm family to a succession of crises in their lives. Each season a new difficulty arises, until, as the earth turns through a whole crucial year, each member of the family has passed through some tribulation.

The portrayal of their varying reactions to the tests they are called upon to face is a sympathetic and illuminating study of human nature. Although the setting is a Middle West farm stricken by drought and depression, the characters have a universal appeal—their trials are those which many undergo in some form, and as a result, the solution of their trouble has undeniable interest.

Just as each chapter opens with the awakening of Phyllis on some memorable day, so the whole book is concerned mainly with her mental awakening at this crucial period of her life. She and her husband, Ralph, have been forced to give up their farm during the depression, and have gone to live with Ralph's parents at the old home place. There they find his brother, Tom, and his family, also seeking refuge. The book opens with Phyllis awakening there one morning in the fall, shortly after her arrival. Disappointed by her new, humble surroundings, she resolves to begin that day to do what she can to achieve a home in spite of the discouraging prospect.

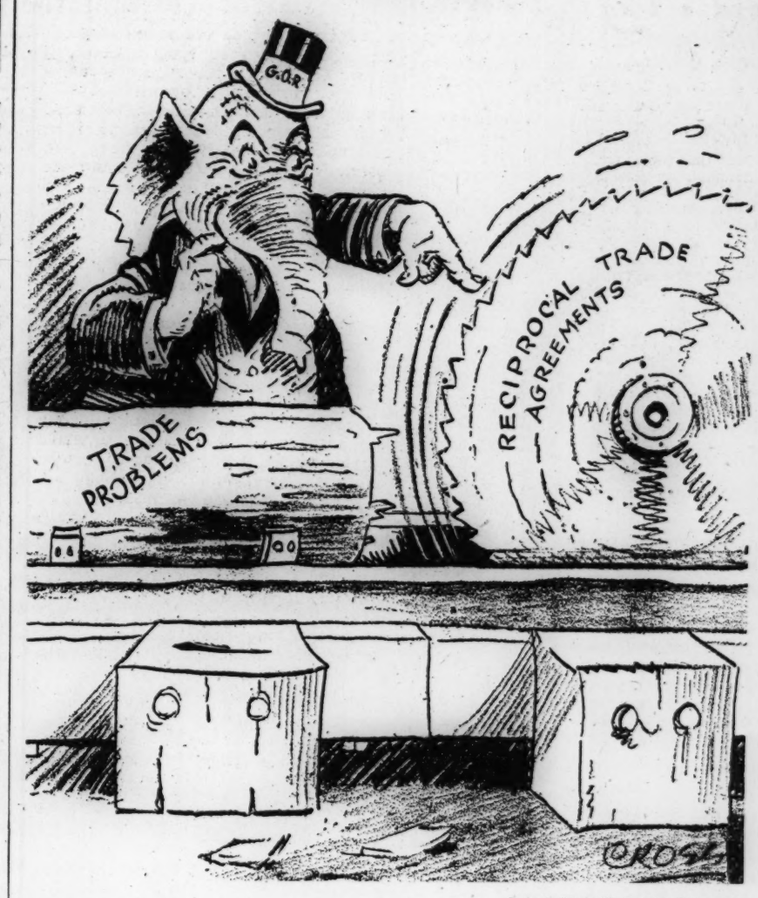
During this one day, four types of families are presented. There is Mamma Young and her husband, Arch, who see their sons creep home to them in defeat, to take shelter in the home place which welcomes them in spite of the hardships they bring. Mamma Young and Arch, through years of working together, have built their home on a sure foundation which poverty cannot shake.

Phyllis and Ralph, new to these straitened circumstances, find their love sufficient to tide them over, and they lay their own foundations for a peaceful home life rivaling that of Ralph's parents. Tom and Edna, strangers to love, find at first only discontent. Into the group come the youngest son, Harvey, and his bride, also seeking shelter. They are just starting their married life, but their constant bickering casts a gloomy shadow over their future.

As the seasons turn, the strangely assorted group living in the home place find their various problems accentuated. The solution for each couple comes as a logical result of their attitudes and individual efforts. Miss Thomas tells their story with keen insight and sympathetic understanding, supplementing her picture with an authentic background and an eye for detail which vivify the whole narrative.

M. W. S.

Live and Learn



Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

'Over the Seas to Skye'

ON THE way to Skye recently I was entertained on the boat by a dulcimer player who championed the cause of the old against the new popular airs. "I never play jazz," he said, "and that's why I am no longer on the music halls." He had played before royalty. Now his audience was a knot of people on a saloon deck, who had come to view the wonders of the Great Glen and to glide through the canal which unites Fort William and Inverness, before heading for the misty isle.

Could anything be more enchanting than Hebridean songs in such surroundings? The dulcimer player tapped lightly the alluring notes of "The Highland Shieling," stepped lively into "The Road to the Isles," and then brought an appropriate reminder of our destination and a happy refresher of the romantic stories of Flora MacDonald by his Celtic rendering of "Over the Seas to Skye." Only an itinerant musician? May his kind flourish!

* * *

Loch Ness loomed and conversation drifted to the "monster." At Fort Augustus the boat permits the passengers to land to obtain the latest "reports" of the phenomenon. The souvenir shops supply them. The "monster" had been seen just half an hour before we arrived. Too bad! Of course the "monster" makes a habit of this, and thus is his memory perpetuated. But the owners of cameras were not to be downed. They peered into the mysterious depths, took photographs of ripples on the water's surface, and then moved on reluctant to leave the surroundings.

Skye is a dream in the sunshine, and Portree, its chief town, a harbor of delights. Back from the shores which are licked by a magic sea, the mountains rise in a strange, haunting poem of natural grandeur. The population is changing. The natives are drifting to the cities on the mainland, leaving the island to tourists and their caterers. But they all come back to smell the burning peat and the bog myrtle, to hear the lark sing and the cuckoo call.

* * *

Despite the relentless march of progress the islanders retain many of their old traditions. Sunday is Sabbath, proof against the modern trend. No motor buses move. A professional man and his wife were turned away from two boarding houses, at a financial sacrifice, because they intimated they would be driving their car on a Sunday. The tranquillity of the island is broken only by the tramp of visitors' shoes on crumbling roads, or by the noise of an invader's automobile.

Inland the crofter struggles with an unresponsive soil. Peat stacked waist-high serves him with fuel, except when the weather is bad and he has to buy coal with his meager savings. He raises vegetables and barley and oats. Once he subsisted largely on oatmeal and milk, but now he eats tinned foods. His cottage is thatched, and in a hut I visited the paper on the walls continued over the ceiling, which was bumpy as if no boards had been inserted between the paper and the thatch. Soon the old huts will disappear. Cheap cottages are going up, and an inevitable change is coming over the character of the island settlements.

Yet the hand loom persists, and in the shadow of a mountain the click of a shuttle may be heard. Some of the islanders weave exquisite tartans, while others devote their efforts to tweeds. Outside the doors of these modest weaving shops sheep roam freely. There are few pigs on the island, but chickens wander over the peaty soil, and thrive.

* * *

The great attraction of Skye are the Coolins, desolate, forbidding mountains which arise abruptly from the sea; weird, fantastic slopes which men in shorts and women with tacketed shoes scale for the love of climbing. Only adventurers start out when the mists are low, for the fog completely obliterates the paths and the compass plays tricks in this region. The climbers usually start from Sligachan, which is the home of varied pronunciations of Sgurr nan Gillean and other peaks of the delectable island.

Lonely, mysterious, and everywhere within sound of the sea rises an island which is said to have inspired Sir James M. Barrie's "Mary Rose." It looks up to the gaunt Coolins, across the sea-girt Loch Scavaig and out upon a perfect nest of legends. Small but forlorn, it beckons visitors to linger, for it claims to be none else than the Island That Likes to Be Visited.

> Skye weeps in the rain
> And sings in the sun.

W. W. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Civic Vigilantes

By Frank L. Perrin

IN New York City there has been formed a small army of volunteer citizens to carry on a campaign against organized predatory crime. As in many American cities, there exist in New York strongly organized bands of terrorists which prey upon industry through a system of blackmail and racketeering. Business men, it appears, are systematically mulcted. They pay regularly for promised "protection" when threatened with reprisals should they have courage to complain to the prosecuting authorities or refuse to contribute a prescribed sum for the privilege of continuing operations. Nearly every large city in the United States is infested with these conscienceless parasites.

There is thus formed, in what is to be known as the Citizens' Anti-Crime Committee, the nucleus of what should become, in every city where conditions similar to those existing in New York are found, a posse comitatus, in which every law-abiding citizen should enlist. It has been found easier to compromise with crime than to offend or punish criminals. Tribute is paid, quite unwillingly, to those who represent lawless unions of gunmen and terrorists.

* * *

Few of us, probably, find it difficult to excuse our own failure to report petty violations of the law. Childhood experiences taught the folly of "telling the teacher" or of bearing tales in the hope of gaining favors or rewards. But the duty of the citizen, man or woman, is above this petty meddlesomeness or interference with the affairs of others. It should not be necessary to post traffic officers at street or highway intersections to protect the rights and assure the reasonable safety of travelers. Every thoughtful and courageous traveler, be he driver or pedestrian, should enlist as a complainant or willing witness against vicious or careless violators of the law.

It is conceivable, of course, that those who have been compelled to pay tribute to organized crime suffer under the fear of severe reprisal. Wide publicity has been given to cases where vengeance has been wreaked upon those who have dared to defy the warnings and threats of the chiefs of armed predatory gangs. Thus it has been comparatively easy for the profiteers to escape exposure and punishment. The alarmed or unwilling witness becomes, in effect, the ally of those whom he would gladly see punished.

Without the aid of citizens generally, the unofficial committee can do little. Behind it, and supporting it, there must be the determination to protect and encourage the victims of lawless gangs who now do not dare to complain or testify. This calls for a united community spirit, for courage, and possibly for a willingness to endure the contempt which the thoughtless sometimes show toward the crusader. We all, perhaps secretly, admire the courage of the woman or man who volunteers to protect dumb animals from the abuse of drivers or owners. But few of us are brave enough to render encouragement or aid publicly.

* * *

After the explainable reluctance of business men to appear and testify against the racketeers has been overcome, the next concern of the "civic vigilantes" and their posse comitatus will be the hindering influence of courts and prosecutors. Political pressure is exerted in the effort to protect organized crime. The tentacles of powerful racketeering organizations reach deep into the offices and chambers of those appointed or elected to dispense justice impartially. The warfare just declared and inaugurated will not end with the arrest of even the most culpable of the offenders. Those on guard must carry on through the courts and even into the councils of those empowered to grant paroles and pardons. Crime is intrenched and fortified.

It is inconceivable that the strength and influence of the people of any American city or community are not equal to the task here undertaken. Now the challenge of lawlessness is met. There is a test of strength before those who are undertaking a task too long shunned. But no mistake should be made. Intrenched as it appears to be, crime is defiant. It is arrogant and boastful, but it is not courageous. The criminal is no longer a hero in the eyes of the public. The only friends he has in court are those whom he has paid or promised to pay from the profits of his dishonest practices.

The volunteers in New York City who have enlisted in this campaign against crime and criminals have set an example which the people of other communities may well follow. No city is immune. The need is one of degrees only. The duty is the duty of every honest citizen.

The Wide Horizon

Rio the Civilizer

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

RIO DE JANEIRO is unique in Brazil. There are practically no other cities like it in this huge republic. It is more advanced, more civilized and more beautiful than practically all the others, and by *beautiful* reference is made not only to its matchless setting but to its man-made houses and buildings. Rio is Brazilian, in spite of its cosmopolitan character and large number of foreigners in business or in diplomacy, because the majority of its people are Brazilians of Portuguese, Negro or mixed descent. And most of these are educated, relatively prosperous, well-read and much traveled. It is a city, where, in contrast to São Paulo and Buenos Aires, racial and cultural fusion has been rather well completed.

At a time when many Brazilians and some foreign observers are rather pessimistic about the future of the great nation, at a time when federal and state governments are initiating hectic and hurried campaigns for culture and education, at a time when the level of morale and morals in many parts of the nation is admittedly low, at a time when one begins to feel that foreign and exotic influences and too many immigrants are causing more harm than good, because they appear faster than they can be absorbed, and thus contribute strength to degenerative forces, it is pleasant to spend unhurried and leisurely days in Rio de Janeiro and to see the other sights rarely described.

If those whom this correspondent has interviewed about the differences between Rio and São Paulo, for example, are correct, Rio affords illustration of how educated, typical and genuine Brazilians react and behave. In other words, observation of behavior, social and individual, in Rio may serve as an indicator of the true capacity of the Brazilian.

* * *

For example, almost all the conductors on the large, open streetcars at Rio, sometimes with two and three trailers, are not only observant, efficient but almost unfailingly polite. To be observant is a virtue on these cars where women and children get off at numberless points along a long step the length of the whole car and not through a single door as in European and North American trams. If he is impatient or inobservant and rings his bell too soon some child or woman is apt to be pitched onto the street, as happens in other places where the conductors are careless. Most of these conductors are obviously Brazilians, many of them dark-skinned, to be sure, but Brazilians nevertheless. On these train systems there are several zones and the conductors depend on the honesty of the passenger to indicate where they are going and the passengers depend on the courtesy and memory of the conductor not to be charged again. One pays 200 or 300 reis, according to the distance one is traveling, and no token is given to the passenger nor does he demand one. Only where mutual trust obtains can such a system prevail without frequent quarrels and many losses to the company.

A modern device around which whole sociologies could be written is the automobile. Obviously in Brazil it is a cultural complex or trait borrowed from abroad. Reactions to and behavior in and about automobiles indicate much that is important about the character of a people not only with regard to certain qualities of character but of intelligence and adaptability as well. Though one may decry so material a means of judging the civilization of a people it does offer an index, imperfect though it be, especially when there are contrasts available. For example, in a city near Rio, the automobile is not understood, is not used in a civilized manner and constitutes a hazard in more ways than one. The police do not regulate its use and drivers have come to consider the horn or klaxon as an integral part of the motor. People step off the curb as though they were in the middle of a desert and drivers swerve around streetcars, to the right or left, as though they owned the universe. Here then we have in one Brazilian city one set of reactions and in another another.

* * *

Whatever can be said of police regulations and driving habits they are at least about as national and local as anything one can find. Thus it is a pleasure to record that in Rio there seems to exist a full comprehension of the uses, power, speed, purposes of the motorcar. The streets are well-paved, horns are rarely used, and traffic is carefully regulated. The pedestrian and the driver both have taken over this new device in a civilized manner.

The point of this story, if any, is that possibly from the capital city there may radiate to the other parts of the republic where Brazilian standards are still relatively low or where there are many non-Brazilian elements to be assimilated, ideas and ideals which go to make a civilized world a courteous and safe world in which to live and labor. In themselves these examples mean nothing, but to the extent that they reveal deeper and more spiritual aspects of life they are important, and many Brazilians feel that true inner culture and education reveal themselves in outer behavior. Even though many will not admit it they look to Rio for civilizing influences.